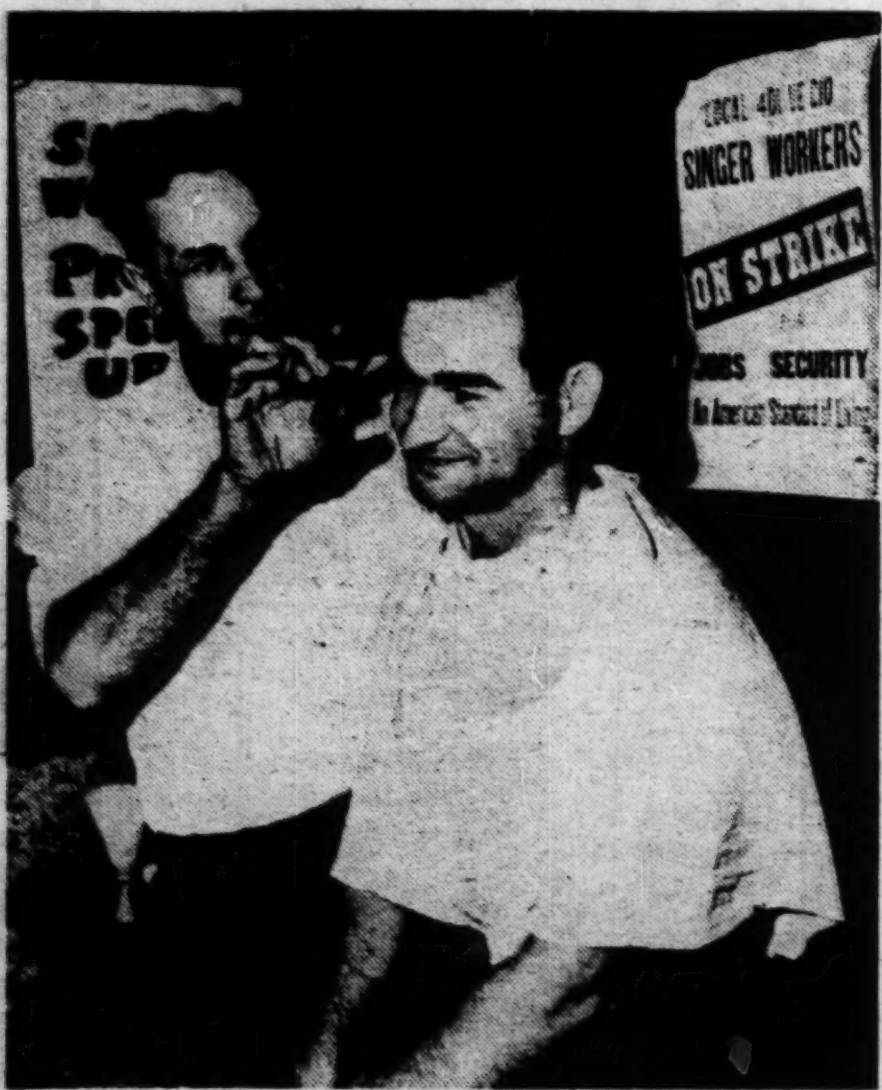


CITY COUNCIL GETS DAVIS BILL TO FREEZE RENTS.

Woods to Decontrol 33% of Areas

See page 3

PICKETS MUST LOOK THEIR BEST



FREE HAIRCUTS for Singer Sewing Machine strikers in Elizabeth, N. J., are being given in a barbershop set up by Local 401, of the United Electrical Workers Union next to strike headquarters. The barbershop was rigged up by Local 401, which is conducting the strike, now in its 10th week. Lawrence Schreiber, union member, is having his hair cut by Jessie Uerra, also a striker. Two hundred strikers picketed Singer headquarters in N. Y. yesterday. (See Page 5).

CLARK KIND TO BLACK MART, FIVE PERCENT PROBE HEARS

—See Page 2

Blasts Spy Hidalgo's Lies at Trial of '12'

By Harry Raymond

Wilber S. Broms, Minnesota-born Communist Party organizer, branded as false yesterday an entire parcel of fantastic testimony of an FBI informer in the trial of the Communist leaders which alleged a West Side Manhattan Party section conspired secretly to take over electric power plants and New York Central Railway transportation.

Broms' testimony, which came in the form of brief answers to questions by defense attorney Richard Gladstein, revealed how the FBI stoolpigeon, Baumes Hidalgo, wormed his way by deceit and fraud to the post of press director of the Manhattan Thomas Jefferson section of the party.

He struck one stinging blow after another at Hidalgo's testimony, exposing it as a story fabricated in the FBI police mill, crudely tailored to fit prosecutor John F. X. McGohey's "Communist boogey man." Neither McGohey nor Judge Harold R. Medina, working as a team, could shake the testimony of this witness.

Broms was organizer of the Thomas Jefferson section from December, 1946, until the spring of 1948. He remembered Hidalgo in that section, saw him at meetings and told the jury the little trick the informer played to get the press director post.

SOUGHT POST

Hidalgo, according to Broms' testimony, lied to the jury when he said he was appointed to the post. Broms said Hidalgo came to him and another party official and pleaded to be given the post.

The witness said Hidalgo was later elected to the post by the section committee after the committee was told Hidalgo

had eagerly volunteered to accept it.

Broms, who is now educational director of a party club in Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant area, was asked by McGohey on cross-examination to name teachers at two Marxist training schools he attended in Minnesota.

"I decline to answer that," Broms shot back.

Do you decline because you are afraid the person will lose his job?" McGohey asked.

"I decline on the grounds that I do not like to be placed in the position of an informer," the witness replied.

He further refused to tell the prosecutor the name of the West Side Manhattan section organizer he succeeded when he was elected to lead the section in 1946.

During Broms' cross-examination, McGohey sought to present to the jury a sinister picture of the Communist Party's concentration policy, that the party was preparing to "seize" the key industries.

McGohey read to the jury from an article by James Tormey in the June, 1948, magazine Political Affairs, implying the article was a directive for the Jefferson section to concentrate on transportation.

Gladstein showed the article did not refer specifically to the uptown area of the Jefferson section, but did discuss a

(Continued on Page 9)

Foochow, Key China Port, Liberated

HONG KONG, Aug. 17.—The Chinese Liberation Army has taken Foochow, it was admitted today by the Kuomintang Foochow is one of the Kuomintang's two principal east coast ports and the main debarkation point for troops and supplies from Formosa.

A Central News Agency dispatch from Formosa said Kuomintang headquarters at Foochow moved yesterday to Pinktan Island, 50 miles to the southeast.

The Liberation Army already has captured several nearby towns and is moving along a coastal highway to Amoy, 140 miles to the south. Both Amoy and Foochow are on the Formosa strait.

The Kuomintang had announced earlier today that 40,000 of its reinforcements from Formosa were being rushed north to try to save Foochow.

In the Kiangsi-Kwangtung border area some 190 miles north of Canton, fighting was reported seeing across the border.

ADVANCE ON CANTON

Advices indicated Liberation armies had bypassed some of the Kuomintang defenses and turned east toward Tingnan, 140 miles from Canton.

Five Liberation Armies converged on Hengyang, western anchor of the Kuomintang South China defense line, 160 miles west of the Kiangsi-Kwangtung border fighting. Kanchow, eastern anchor of the defense line, is in Liberation Army hands.

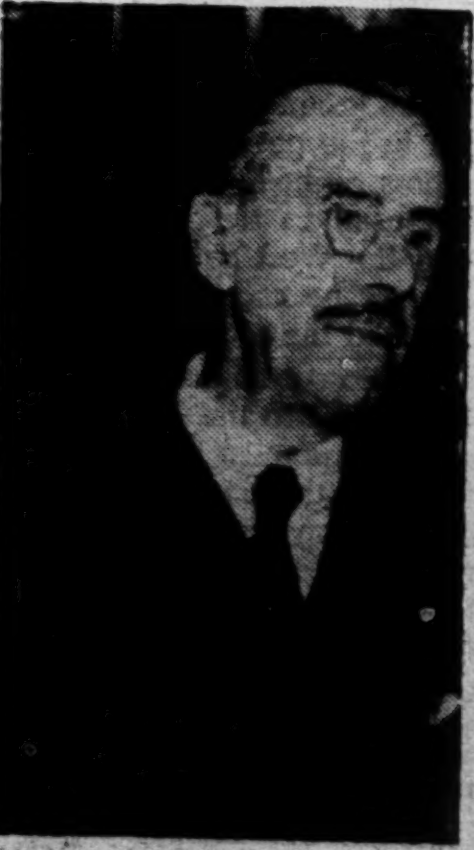
Reports from Hunan province said one column of Gen. Lin Piao's forces had outflanked Hengyang, whose fall would give the Liberation Army control of the railway leading to Canton and the one leading into Kwangsi province to the west.

Another Liberation Army was reported four miles north of Heng-

China People's Gov't Bars Chennault Firm

HONG KONG, Aug. 17.—Reports from Shanghai said today the People's Government had ordered dissolution of former Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault's civil air transport company on grounds that his planes bombed Chinese Liberation troops.

The New China agency said that last April Chennault's planes bombed troops on six consecutive nights and that they frequently carried arms and ammunition for the Kuomintang as well as troops.



MANN

yand. Victories in this area would open a direct route southward toward Canton along the Hankow railway.

In northwest China, Central News said the Liberation Army had captured Lungsi, 80 miles south of Lanchow.

See US Behind Move To Invade Albania

Athens Royalist newspapers yesterday demanded that their army "march on Tirana," in what appeared to be a move, inspired by the fascist government and the American military mission, to mobilize sentiment for war on neighboring Albania.

The rigged demand for invasion of democratic Albania was based on an exchange of telegrams by Lt. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, head of the U. S. mission, and Gen. Alexander Papagos, Royalist commander-in-chief.

A Yugoslav government spokesman said today that the Yugoslav frontier had been closed completely against the Greek guerrillas.

Earlier today the Belgrade radio said that 20 Yugoslav political and military leaders, addressing a meeting held at Bitolj yesterday, said there was no longer any reason for the Greek democrats to continue the civil war.

Van Fleet said that at least 30 percent of the guerrillas allegedly routed in the Vitsi battle, had fled into Albania.

Papagos, in a reply made public today, said:

"The outspoken and frank confirmation of the obvious violation of our border and of continuous attacks launched against our army from Albanian territory, coming from distinguished American soldiers, met with the deepest satisfaction of the entire nation."

The army only awaits the signal to take the situation in its own hands by marching on Tirana," the fascist newspaper Akropolis said.

"The patience of Greeks is at



CLARK

Clark Buried Ration Violation, 5% Probe Hears

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—A former Agriculture Department official testified today that Maj. Gen. Harry Vaughan telephoned him from the White House in 1946 threatening to have him fired if he did not drop black market charges against the Allied Molasses Co. of Perth Amboy.

The witness, Herbert C. Hathorn, told the Senate "five percent" hearing that he told Vaughan he couldn't do it because the firm was in obvious violation of the rationing law. The case was referred to the Justice Department, which took no action, however. Tom Clark was the Attorney General. His office has refused to make its files available to the Senate probers.

THREATENS HIS JOB

Hathorn said Vaughan "ended up with the statement that he was working very close to the President, and that a friend in the White House could mean a lot to a man in one of the government agencies and he could get my job."

John Maragon, Kansas City operator and frequenter of the White House, was the representative of the Allied Molasses Co. in the effort to quash the charges—which was apparently successful as

Jewelry Workers Hit Clark Choice

Opposition to the appointment of Tom Clark to the U. S. Supreme Court was registered by the members of AFL Jewelry Local 1, at their last membership meeting, in a resolution declaring the appointment was "a crowning insult to the Negro people as well as an affront to the American people as a whole."

far as the Justice Department was concerned.

Testimony at the hearing said that Maragon got \$1,268 from Allied, which he failed to report in his income tax returns.

Some Dive

ABOARD VELERO IV, OFF SANTA CRUZ ISLAND, Cal., Aug. 16 (UP).—Dr. Otis Barton dived 4,500 feet into the ocean today in his 7,000-pound diving bell, the Benthoscope, more than 2,000 feet deeper than man had ever gone before but 1,500 feet short of his 6,000-foot goal.

Unionists Call N.Y. Parley On Autonomy in CIO

A conference on "democracy and autonomy in the CIO," to which CIO local officers, executive board members, shop chairmen and stewards have been invited, will take place Tuesday, Aug. 30, 8:30 p.m. at Manhattan Center, it was announced yesterday. The parley was called by a group of leaders of CIO unions in New York.

Asserting that "the success of CIO's organizing crusade was based upon the fundamental policy of trade union democracy and autonomy for its affiliated unions," the call to the conference warned that: "Today, CIO is becoming divided and disunited because of the dangerous encroachment upon this fundamental principle of trade union democracy and autonomy."

WARNS OF SPLIT

The call charged that "the dictatorial policy of the CIO executive board majority is destroying the democratic principles which were the very cornerstone of CIO." It warned that continuance of this policy will "completely split" the labor movement "at a time when the unity of labor is more impera-

tive than ever" and that "the growing disunity within CIO because of this attempt to destroy trade union democracy plays into the hands of the employers and the most reactionary anti-labor forces of big business."

Calling upon the local CIO leaders to join in a struggle for the democratic principles which have guided the CIO in the past, the sponsors of the parley asserted: "The wages and working conditions of your membership are at stake. The very life of your union, the entire future of CIO are at stake."

Individuals sponsoring the conference include:

Joseph Kehoe, secretary-treasurer, American Communications Association; Ruth Young, executive secretary, IDistrict 4, United Elec-

trical, Radio Workers; Severino Martinez, assistant regional director, Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers; Edward Swayduck, president, Local 1, Amalgamated Lithographers; C. E. Johanson, port agent, "National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards; Louis Braverman, negotiating committee, Local 22, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers; Al Pezzati, regional director, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; Aaron Schneider, regional director, United Office and Professional Workers; Jack Bigel, N. Y. State district president, United Public Workers; John Lopez, president, Local 101, member international executive board, Transport Workers Union; Sam Burt, manager, Joint Board Fur Dressers and Dyers; Alex Sirota, manager, Local 140, United Furniture Workers; Don Smith, N. Y. sub-district director, United Packinghouse Workers; Isidore Rosenberg, manager, Joint Council 13, United Shoe Workers; Fileno De Novellis, secretary-treasurer, Joint Council 13, United Shoe Workers.

Their Excellencies

Gotta Buy Tags, Now

NANKING, Aug. 17.—All foreign embassies and legations in Nanking except the Soviet and those from the people's democracies protested today against a tax on diplomatic cars.

People's government authorities here refused to receive the protests because they consider the diplomats as private foreign nationals.

Soviet Embassy officials told reporters here they considered the attitude of the Nanking authorities to be correct.

Mann Says US Aids Nazis, Soviets Fire Hitlerites

Thomas Mann, novelist and Nobel Prize winner, yesterday expressed alarm at the increased danger of "Nazi-like nationalism" being encouraged by American officials in western Germany. In contrast, Mann pointed out that in eastern Germany the Soviets had eliminated Nazis from all public offices.

Mann was interviewed in New York on his return from a trip to both the western and eastern zones of Germany, where he received the bicentennial Goethe awards.

"Every decent German I met," said Mann, "expressed his alarm at the recrudescence of national-

ism, which became exceptionally obvious during the election campaign. Instead of curbing these threats, the American government in some cases even welcomed them as a sign of healthy self-expression."

DENY AID TO ANTI-NAZIS

"On the other hand, high city officials in Frankfurt and other big cities in the American zone, all of whom have a long standing democratic background and spent many years in concentration camps, are complaining of the lack of cooperation they received from the American government in their fight to stamp out nationalism."

Mann added he thought Amer-

ican officials ought to encourage the Social Democrats.

In eastern Germany, Mann pointed out, "both the Liberal and Catholic parties are allowed to co-exist with the Communists," while Nazis were thrown out of all offices.

BLASTS LIES

Mann denied reports that the Russians were carrying out "mass executions" in Buchenwald. He said that of the 30,000 prisoners there, two-thirds are former Nazis.

Discussing his trip to the Soviet zone, Mann said that such visits were "the only links left to unity Germany."

"I would like to call the visit- (Continued on Page 9)

Pickets Protest 42% Rent Hike

Fifty persons, including 40 East Side tenants protesting recent rent increases, demonstrated yesterday before the Area Rent Office of the Federal Housing Expediter at 535 Fifth Ave. The demonstration, sponsored by the First Avenue Tenant Council, demanded the dismissal of Francis M. Johnson, area rent director charged with being pro-landlord.

Leading the picket line, which included many children and infants carried by their mothers, were Paul Ross, chairman of the New York Council on Rents and Housing, and Ray Lev, concert pianist. Also present was Sol Tishler, American Labor Party candidate for City Council from the 18th Senatorial District. With Tishler on the picket line were his mother and neighbors from her Lower East Side houses who are expecting rent increases.

The picket line, which continued from 1 to 2:30 p. m., included tenants from three East Side dwellings who have been ordered to pay rent increases.

In one case, at 240½ E. Huston St., the rent boost was 42 percent. The other buildings are at 226 E. 12 St. and 143-5 Essex St. Tenants from four other East Side houses where increases are pending also participated.

Passersby stopped to accept and read the 1,000 leaflets distributed by the organized tenants. Pickets carried such placards as: "143-5 Essex Street Gets Increase in Rent For Increased Occupancy—Mice, Rats and Roaches"; "226 E. 12 St. Says There's Two Sides to Every Story—Johnson Just Considers Landlord's Side."

In charge of the picket line, which was supported by the Tenant Council of Madison House and the Chelsea Tenant Council, was Frances Goldin, chairman of the First Avenue tenant group.

PHILLY AFL DOCKERS BAR WORK ON HAWAII SHIPS

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—More than 200 AFL longshoremen overrode their leaders and unanimously voted at a rank and file meeting here last night not to unload the freighter Steel Flyer.

The ship left Hawaii during the strike of CIO longshoremen there with 6,200 tons of raw sugar for the Franklin Sugar Refining Company.

Previously CIO and independent representatives on a local maritime committee had voted not to work vessels loaded in Hawaii during the strike, but top AFL officials in a separate caucus voted to work them.

Marcantonio Warns Arms Bill Incites War

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Flaying the administration's military assistance plan as a "program for war," Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY), today warned Congress that American men would follow the arms to be shipped to anti-Communist nations.

In a speech on the House floor as debate began on the \$1,825,000,000 measure, Marcantonio said the Administration's war policy started with the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, which sent money into anti-Communist countries.

"Now we are using arms, and if this insane policy is not stopped, next we will be using men," he declared.

He punctured the anti-Communist scares set off by supporters of the arms shipments program. He said the same arguments that armaments and military alliances were necessary "to stop Communism" were last used by Hitler and Mussolini.

"History has passed judgment on that argument," he declared. "It passed judgment with the blood of untold millions."

CAN'T FIGHT IDEAS

He reiterated that arms cannot "stop and fight ideas. The Chinese people are just as much entitled to their revolution as we were entitled to ours," he told the crowded House chamber.

The Administration's policies, he said, were now failing in Europe as they failed in Asia.

Speeches by members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee ushered the bill into the final stages of House action. A vote is expected by Friday.

Israel Epstein Writes On the White Paper
—See Page 6

The speed with which the administration has pushed the bill is in contrast with its slowness on civil rights, Taft-Hartley repeal, etc.

The Senate hearing Norman Thomas said he didn't think the arms program was what was needed now. By the time he answered the question of senators, however, he found himself in complete agreement with them about the necessity of shipping arms and munitions to the 11 Atlantic Pact nations, and Korea, Iran, the Philippines, Greece and Turkey.

Bittelman Rips Gov't Lie on Violence

By Art Shields

Alexander Bittelman, veteran Marxist leader and general secretary of the Morning Freiheit Association, ripped the government's charges of "force and violence" at a deportation hearing yesterday.



BITTELMAN

"Force and violence" is not advocated by Marxist-Leninists, but it is practiced on an enormous scale by the capitalist class, he pointed out.

The killing of millions in two world wars started by capitalists, not by Communists, is an example of this violence, he said.

Bittelman became a Marxist in America as a result of his observations of the oppressions of the workers and the Jewish and Negro people here, and his studies of Marxism in this land.

Bittelman began testifying at 10:30 a.m. yesterday after a clash between his defense attorneys and Presiding Immigration Inspector Ralph Farb about a government stoolpidgeon who had smeared the

Communist Party at an earlier Bittelman hearing.

The government stoolie, Charles Baxter of Cleveland, testified as a former Communist Party member (expelled) that the Party advocated "force and violence." He was paid \$25 a day as a government "expert" for telling this lie.

Attorney Isadore Englander of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born—who is associated with Attorney Carol King in the case—demanded the right to cross-examine the stoolie.

"We can prove, said Englander, 'that the government witness, Baxter, is a shakedown man, who committed crimes. We have evidence from Baxter's own mouth that he committed blackmail. We can prove by Baxter himself that he committed perjury.'"

Baxter was expelled from the CIO Furniture Union as a blackmailer," said Englander. "He was also expelled from the Communist Party."

Farb blandly replied that the

record of the witness was "not material."

"A blackmailer, a shakedown man, can't be an 'expert' on the Communist Party," Englander replied.

Bittelman said he was quickly disillusioned about American "democracy" after coming here from Czarist Russia in 1912. He was a Social Democrat, not a Bolshevik, then.

"I found freedom of speech and other fundamental liberties were widely denied here, he said. None were allowed in the basic industries, especially in the company towns. Trade unionism was considered a crime. Strikers were often beaten and sometimes murdered."

FOUGHT ANTI-SEMITISM

Bittelman said that his revolt against anti-Semitism and the oppression of the Negro people played a big part in his political development.

"I had come from Czarist Russia," he said.

Council Gets Davis Bill to Freeze Rents, Block Evictions

Councilman Benjamin J. Davis yesterday introduced into the City Council a rent rollback bill which would freeze all dwelling rentals as of June, 1947. The measure, proposed by the Negro Communist Councilman, would specifically prevent evictions where

tenants refuse to pay rentals higher than those prevailing in June, 1947. It would further provide rent decreases where landlords have refused to provide essential services.

The rent roll-back bill was one of a series of measures entered by Davis at yesterday's special Council session.

Davis' measure was in sharp contrast to the O'Dwyer administration's maneuverings on the rent issue, and in particular to the latest bill put forth by Council vice-chairman Joseph Sharkey, which would authorize the City Rent Commission to grant landlords rent increases.

Davis' measure and the Sharkey rent bill were both referred to the Council's General Welfare Committee, which has scheduled a meeting to consider them for next Thursday, 1:30 p.m.

In introducing his rent roll-back bill, Davis, the American Labor Party candidate for re-election to the City Council from Harlem's 21st Senatorial District, explained that tenants would have nothing more to do than pay their landlords the amount of rent they paid on June 30, 1947.

"In the face of prolonged and grave housing shortage," Davis said, "the tenants of New York, especially the Negro and Puerto Rican people who live in rat-ridden ghettos of Harlem, are entitled to protection against the unprecedented wave of rent increases which have been extracted from them."

The New York Council on Rents and Housing, in a letter, left for each City Councilman at City Hall yesterday, called on the Council to reject the Sharkey rent measure. The letter, signed by Isidore Blumberg, executive secretary of the tenants' organization, asserted that the present version of the Sharkey measure "leaves the door open to further rent boosts."

BACKS DAVIS BILL

Declaring that the Tenants Council is particularly qualified to speak on the matter as the spokesman for 250,000 organized ten-

ants, Blumberg called for an absolute rent freeze law turning rents back to June, 1947, levels. Endorsing the Davis measure, the Tenants Council asserted that, since that date, hundreds of thousands of tenants in dwellings, rooming houses and hotels have been "victimized by extortionate rent increases," put over by the use of "every legal trick in the book." New York tenants do not wish to be placed at the mercy of a "politically-appointed City Rent Commission which already has a record of rent increase decisions."

Noting that, while wages and purchasing power are declining and unemployment is rising, rents are going up, the tenants group asserted that the City Council can perform a "tremendous service" to New York's 3,000,000 tenants by voting a rollback and rent freeze to the 1947 levels. The Sharkey measure, the tenants' body pointed out, "does not meet the situation," noting, among its other inadequacies, the fact that "it fails to take into account the many unjustified rent raises since July, 1947."

At the same time, Davis introduced a resolution which would



DAVIS

place the Council on record as urging the removal of Federal Housing Expediter Tighe Woods and the calling of a special state legislative session to enact a statewide rent freeze law.

The resolution further urges the defeat of the landlords' application for a 15 percent rent increase, or any other increase, and calls for a boost in the appropriations for the City Department of Housing so that dwelling violations may be removed, particularly in Harlem.

Another Davis measure placed in the hopper was a proposed

(Continued on Page 9)

Woods to Decontrol Rent in Third of U.S.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 17.—Tighe Woods, President Truman's Housing and Rent (Increase) Expediter, today announced that he had decided to decontrol one-third of the areas now under Federal rent control. All would be communities of less than 100,000.

Woods, a real estate operator, last week confessed he owes his job to five percenters James V. Hunt and Maj. Gen. Harry Vaughan, and admitted he used a loophole in the law to get scarce housing materials for a shady California race track mob. He chose a strange place to make today's announcement.

It was the convention of the Disabled American Veterans.

Wife Held as Hostage as Negro Flees Peonage

By Elihu S. Hicks

A startling case of the peonage forced on a Southern Negro sharecropper was revealed yesterday at a press conference called by Councilman Benjamin J. Davis at his office, 200 W. 135 St. A young South Carolina Negro told the harrowing story of his escape from peonage and of how his pregnant wife is being held in jail as a hostage while his children are still held in peonage by the same landlord from whom he escaped. He had spent 60 days on a South Carolina chain gang without a trial, he related.

Henry Sapp 34, his wife Matilda 30, and their 11 children, ranging in age from 17 years to 11 months, have been sharecroppers on a cotton, peanut, and corn plantation in Ellington, S. C., for the past six years.

They had a verbal agreement with Haywood Gettings, a white landowner, to work the farm and share equally in the proceeds of the crop. The Sapp family was to receive \$50 a month in advance for their work.

On May 3, Gettings told Sapp that his children would have to go to work on another of Gettings' plantations. Sapp refused to permit the children to go.

NO TRIAL

The next day, Sheriff Black, and Deputies John Sanders and Burt stormed into Sapp's house, arrested him for "disorderly conduct and breach of contract" and dragged him off to work on one of South Carolina's notorious chain gangs for 60 days, without a trial.

When he arrived on the chain gang, Sapp related, "I was beaten by Deputy Sanders with a strap—all the new prisoners are."

At the end of the 60 grueling days, Sapp was taken back to the County Seat, Barnwell, and finally Gettings took him back to the farm.

After he had worked for a month, Gettings refused to pay Sapp either in food or money.

ESCAPES TO NEW YORK

Faced with starvation for himself and his family, Sapp sold his two hogs, spirited his family to another plantation where they had friends and relatives, and on Aug. 5, escaped to New York.

Sapp did not bring his wife with him because she was pregnant and he did not think that she could survive the long trip on the Jim-crow train.

HELD AS HOSTAGE

On Aug. 11, Sapp received a letter from a friend in Ellington, S. C., telling him that his pregnant wife, Matilda, had been seized and was being held in jail as a hostage because Sapp had left the plantation. His children, Sapp was told, were to work out Sapp's "broken contract" for the rest of their lives.

Since then, Sapp has been warned that if he returns to South Carolina he will be killed.

Sapp is living with his sister, Mrs. Daisy Mobely and his brother, Charles Sapp.

Councilman Benjamin J. Davis is declared that the Sapp family is "the victim of the vicious system of peonage slavery and Ku Klux Klan force and violence which dominates the lives of Negroes in the deep South."

DEMANDS ACTION

Characterizing the case as an example of the failure of the Department of Justice, Davis demanded that President Truman and Tom Clark "explain this failure and the attacks on Communists who fight for the rights of the Negro people."

William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Con-

gress, said the CRC will fight any attempt to extradite Sapp back to the South, and will demand that the Department of Justice prosecute Gettings for peonage.

Also present at the conference were Horace Marshall, Councilman Davis' assistant; Raymond

Tillman, Davis' campaign manager, and Sapp's brother and sister.

Councilman Davis issued an appeal for a job for Sapp and a home for his whole family, which Sapp hopes to rescue and bring to New York.

LETTERS GREET NEGRO COUPLE IN STUYVESANT TOWN

Jesse Kessler, a white tenant of Stuyvesant Town who has invited a Negro couple to stay in his apartment for the summer, revealed yesterday that he had received over 1,000

Picket City Hall Today on Bias Of Met Life Co.

Ray Tillman, campaign manager for Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, announced yesterday that a large contingent of Harlem American Labor Party members will participate in the picket line demonstration in front of City Hall today (Thursday). The demonstration is sponsored by the New York County American Labor Party to protest Mayor O'Dwyer's support of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's Stuyvesant Town.

The picket line from 4:30 p.m. until 6 p.m., will demand full support of Councilman Davis' resolution, number 879, which calls for the withdrawal of tax exemption from Stuyvesant Town.

Tillman denounced Mayor O'Dwyer's support of Stuyvesant Town's Jimcrow policies "as a betrayal of the will of the democratic peoples of New York."

Davis' resolution has been languishing in a committee pigeon hole in the City Council since January because of the failure of the majority party, Mayor O'Dwyer's party, to act on it.

TYCOON'S DEATH BARES TIES TO MONOPOLY

Direct international monopoly ties between shipping and other forms of transportation with banks and insurance, with basic commodity production and even with arbitration proceedings involving labor, were revealed with the death Aug. 10 of William H. Coverdale, president and chairman of the board of the American Export Lines.

Coverdale was the head, director or trustee of many American and Canadian firms that included steamship companies plus shipbuilding and repair, railroads and airlines, banking and investment as well as insurance firms, steel, coal and chemical production companies, liquor and wine distilling, and labor as well as other arbitration ventures.

According to the N. Y. Times on Aug. 11, the tycoon was an executive of many large corporations, including the following:

Shipping—president and chairman of the board of the American Export Lines, head of the Canadian Steamship Lines, president of the Davie Shipbuilding & Repairing Co., and the Canadian Shipbuilding & Engineering, Ltd.

Railroads—a director of the Tennessee, Alabama & Georgia Rail-

roads, said the CRC will fight any attempt to extradite Sapp back to the South, and will demand that the Department of Justice prosecute Gettings for peonage.

In a letter to chairman Paul L. Ross of the Town and Village Tenants Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town, Kessler said the letters praised him and his wife for "taking such a forward step in the ever-growing campaign to force the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. to admit Negroes as residents of the giant city-aided housing project."

Kessler said he has received some 10 anti-Semitic and anti-Negro letters and telephone calls disapproving of his action. In none of these cases, Kessler said, did the writer or caller identify himself.

65 New Polio Cases Here

Sixty-five new cases of polio were reported in the city yesterday bringing the year's total to 1,069. Reported also were four deaths bringing the death toll to 78. The breakdown by boroughs revealed 24 new cases in Brooklyn, 14 for Queens, 13 each for Manhattan and Bronx, and one for Richmond.

way, the Seaboard Airline Railroad, the Richmond Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, the Georgia & Florida Railroad.

Airlines—a director of the American Overseas Airlines. Banking, investment and insurance—a director of the Commercial National Bank, the Anglo-Newfoundland Development, the Montreal Trust, the Richmond-Washington Co., as well as a trustee of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., the Atlantic Mutual Indemnity Co.

Basic commodity production—a president of the Century Coal Co., a director of the Republic Steel Company, the General Aniline and Film Corp and the Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd. Liquor and wines—a director of Schenley Distillers Corp.

Arbitrations—a director of the American Arbitration Association, which is the foremost outfit in the field internationally, acting in arbitration of disputes between parties that often directly involve trade unions and labor contracts.

Around the Globe, a column of news and analysis by Joseph Starobin, appears each day in the Daily Worker.

BULLETIN

Senate Votes Today on Clark

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (UP).—The Senate agreed to-night to vote at 3:30 p.m. tomorrow on the appointment of Attorney General Tom Clark to the U. S. Supreme Court.

ROSS WARNS OF MOVE TO SCUTTLE ALL RENT CONTROL

The New York Tenant Council in a telegram to President Truman yesterday charged that the budget cut for the office of housing expediter was a "dastardly blow struck at the heart of 45 million tenant families in the nation and is deliberately designed to scuttle rent control in 60 days."

Paul L. Ross, Council chairman, called on President Truman to request congressional leaders to restore the cut for the OHE. Ross also announced that a delegation would visit congressional leaders next week to press this demand.

Bridges to Subpena Tom Clark, Hoover



SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—Attorneys for Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, today filed notice with the United States Attorney that they would take depositions from Attorney General Tom C. Clark and FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover in connection with the suit to revoke Bridges' citizenship.

Bridges attorneys stated today: "To prepare a defense against this fourth attempt to deport Bridges on framed charges requires that we learn the motivation of Clark and Hoover in deciding to upset the 1945 decision of the U. S. Supreme Court."

Bronx to Hold Block Party For Winston

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will speak at a testimonial block party to Henry Winston, national organization secretary of the Communist Party, Friday, Aug. 19, at 8 p. m., Union Avenue between 163 and 165 St., Bronx. The party is sponsored by the Bronx County Communist Party.

Approximately 2,000, Negroes and whites are expected.

The block party will feature Jimmy Powell's band, and other entertainment.

Clergyman In Rome Flays Pope's Edict

ROME, Aug. 17.—The Rev. Menantele Saffi, president of the Methodist Church of Italy, said today that recent Vatican decrees against Communism may turn Italian Catholics to Protestantism.

"Thousands of prospective Protestants who have been shocked by the excommunication (of Communists) as an illiberal act have contacted the various Protestant denominations" with a view to joining, he said.

Saffi said the excommunication decree marked the Catholic Church as being against "all social progress"

Rev. Saffi then made an attack on Communists.

Resume Talks on Hawaii Dock Strike

HONOLULU, Aug. 17.—Hawaii's ports were officially proclaimed open for commerce today as striking CIO longshoremen and management negotiators resumed bargaining under a formal agreement with Gov. Ingram Stainback.

As the joint bargaining session reconvened this morning, Attorney General Walter Ackerman said that the arrest of Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, for violating the anti-picketing order had been delayed by agreement with Circuit Judge Edward T. Towse.

Fight Lynn GE Speedup

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 17.—Ten thousand workers at General Electric's River Works plant here are prepared for a one-day work holiday early next week to back up a fight against speedup begun last Monday by 184 maintenance workers. More than 1,100 maintenance workers walked off the job Monday in protest against the company's demand that a beginning group of 184 punch time clocks at their daily work locations instead of at the central maintenance department.

Daily Worker

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES			
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Daily Worker	35.75 67.50 125.00		
The Worker	2.00 3.75 6.00		
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30th Anniversary Celebration of
COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.
on Thursday, September 15
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Pickets Protest 42% Rent Hike

Fifty persons, including 40 East Side tenants protesting recent rent increases, demonstrated yesterday before the Area Rent Office of the Federal Housing Expediter at 535 Fifth Ave. The demonstration, sponsored by the First Avenue Tenant Council, demanded the dismissal of Francis M. Johnson, area rent director charged with being pro-landlord.

Leading the picket line, which included many children and infants carried by their mothers, were Paul Ross, chairman of the New York Council on Rents and Housing, and Ray Lev, concert pianist. Also present was Sol Tishler, American Labor Party candidate for City Council from the 18th Senatorial District. With Tishler on the picket line were his mother and neighbors from her Lower East Side houses who are expecting rent increases.

The picket line, which continued from 1 to 2:30 p. m., included tenants from three East Side dwellings who have been or-

dered to pay rent increases.

In one case, at 240½ E. Huston St., the rent boost was 42 percent. The other buildings are at 226 E. 12 St. and 143-5 Essex St. Tenants from four other East Side houses where increases are pending also participated.

Passersby stopped to accept and read the 1,000 leaflets distributed by the organized tenants. Pickets carried such placards as: "143-5 Essex Street Gets Increase in Rent For Increased Occupancy—Mice, Rats and Roaches"; "226 E. 12 St. Says There's Two Sides to Every Story — Johnson Just Considers Landlord's Side."

In charge of the picket line, which was supported by the Tenant Council of Madison House and the Chelsea Tenant Council, was Frances Goldin, chairman of the First Avenue tenant group.

PHILLY AFL DOCKERS BAR WORK ON HAWAII SHIPS

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—More than 200 AFL longshoremen overrode their leaders and unanimously voted at a rank and file meeting here last night not to unload the freighter Steel Flyer. The ship left Hawaii during the strike of CIO longshoremen there with 6,200 tons of raw sugar for the Franklin Sugar Refining Company.

Previously CIO and independent representatives on a local maritime committee had voted not to work vessels loaded in Hawaii during the strike, but top AFL officials in a separate caucus voted to work them.

Marcantonio Warns Arms Bill Incites War

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Flaying the administration's military assistance plan as a "program for war," Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY), today warned Congress that American men would follow the arms to be shipped to anti-Communist nations.

In a speech on the House floor as debate began on the \$1,825,000,000 measure, Marcantonio said the Administration's war policy started with the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, which sent money into anti-Communist countries.

"Now we are using arms, and if this insane policy is not stopped, next we will be using men," he declared.

He punctured the anti-Communist scares set off by supporters of the arms shipments program. He said the same arguments that armaments and military alliances were necessary "to stop Communism" were last used by Hitler and Mussolini.

"History has passed judgment on that argument," he declared. "It passed judgment with the blood of untold millions."

CAN'T FIGHT IDEAS

He reiterated that arms cannot "stop and fight ideas. The Chinese people are just as much entitled to their revolution as we were entitled to ours," he told the crowded House chamber.

The Administration's policies, he said, were now failing in Europe as they failed in Asia.

Speeches by members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee ushered the bill into the final stages of House action. A vote is expected by Friday.

Israel Epstein Writes On the White Paper

—See Page 6

Council Gets Davis Bill to Freeze Rents, Block Evictions

Councilman Benjamin J. Davis yesterday introduced into the City Council a rent rollback bill which would freeze all dwelling rentals as of June, 1947. The measure, proposed by the Negro Communist Councilman, would specifically prevent evictions where

tenants refuse to pay rentals higher than those prevailing in June, 1947. It would further provide rent decreases where landlords have refused to provide essential services.

The rent roll-back bill was one of a series of measures entered by Davis at yesterday's special Council session.

Davis' measure was in sharp contrast to the O'Dwyer administration's maneuverings on the rent issue, and in particular to the late bill put forth by Council vice-chairman Joseph Sharkey, which would authorize the City Rent Commission to grant landlords rent increases.

Davis' measure and the Sharkey rent bill were both referred to the Council's General Welfare Committee, which has scheduled a meeting to consider them for next Thursday, 1:30 p.m.

In introducing his rent roll-back bill, Davis, the American Labor Party candidate for re-election to the City Council from Harlem's 21st Senatorial District, explained that tenants would have nothing more to do than pay their landlords the amount of rent they paid on June 30, 1947.

"In the face of prolonged and grave housing shortage," Davis said, "the tenants of New York, especially the Negro and Puerto Rican people who live in rat-ridden ghettos of Harlem, are entitled to protection against the unprecedented wave of rent increases which have been extracted from them."

The New York Council on Rents and Housing, in a letter, left for each City Councilman at City Hall yesterday, called on the Council to reject the Sharkey rent measure. The letter, signed by Isidore Blumberg, executive secretary of the tenants' organization, asserted that the present version of the Sharkey measure "leaves the door open to further rent boosts."

BACKS DAVIS BILL

Declaring that the Tenants Council is particularly qualified to speak on the matter as the spokesman for 250,000 organized ten-

ants, Blumberg called for an absolute rent freeze law turning rents back to June, 1947, levels. Endorsing the Davis measure, the Tenants Council asserted that, since that date, hundreds of thousands of tenants in dwellings, rooming houses and hotels have been "victimized by extortionate rent increases," put over by the use of "every legal trick in the book." New York tenants do not wish to be placed at the mercy of a "politically-appointed City Rent Commission which already has a record of rent increase decisions."

Noting that, while wages and purchasing power are declining and unemployment is rising, rents are going up, the tenants group asserted that the City Council can perform a "tremendous service" to New York's 3,000,000 tenants by voting a rollback and rent freeze to the 1947 levels. The Sharkey measure, the tenants' body pointed out, "does not meet the situation," noting, among its other inadequacies, the fact that "it fails to take into account the many unjustified rent raises since July, 1947."

At the same time, Davis introduced a resolution which would



DAVIS

place the Council on record as urging the removal of Federal Housing Expediter Tighe Woods and the calling of a special state legislative session to enact a statewide rent freeze law.

The resolution further urges the defeat of the landlords' application for a 15 percent rent increase, or any other increase, and calls for a boost in the appropriations for the City Department of Housing so that dwelling violations may be removed, particularly in Harlem.

Another Davis measure placed in the hopper was a proposed

(Continued on Page 9)

Woods to Decontrol Rent in Third of U.S.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 17.—Tighe Woods, President Truman's Housing and Rent (Increase) Expediter, today announced that he had decided to decontrol one-third of the areas now under Federal rent control. All would be communities of less than 100,000.

Woods, a real estate operator, last week confessed he owes his job to five percenter James V. Hunt and Maj. Gen. Harry Vaughan, and admitted he used a loophole in the law to get scarce housing materials for a shady California race track mob. He chose a strange place to make today's announcement.

It was the convention of the Disabled American Veterans.

Bittelman Rips Gov't Lie on Violence

By Art Shields

Alexander Bittelman, veteran Marxist leader and general secretary of the Morning Freiheit Association, ripped the government's charges of "force and violence" at a deportation hearing yesterday.



BITTELMAN

"Force and violence" is not advocated by Marxist-Leninists, but it is practiced on an enormous scale by the capitalist class, he pointed out.

The killing of millions in two world wars started by capitalists, not by Communists, is an example of this violence, he said.

Bittelman became a Marxist in America as a result of his observations of the oppressions of the workers and the Jewish and Negro people here, and his studies of Marxism in this land.

Bittelman began testifying at 10:30 a.m. yesterday after a clash between his defense attorneys and Presiding Immigration Inspector Ralph Farb about a government stoolpigeon who had smeared the

Communist Party at an earlier Bittelman hearing.

The government stoolie, Charles Baxter of Cleveland, testified as a former Communist Party member (expelled) that the Party advocated "force and violence." He was paid \$25 a day as a government "expert" for telling this lie.

Attorney Isadore Englander of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born—who is associated with Attorney Carol King in the case—demanded the right to cross-examine the stoolie.

"We can prove, said Englander, 'that the government witness, Baxter, is a shakedown man, who committed crimes. We have evidence from Baxter's own mouth that he committed blackmail. We can prove by Baxter himself that he committed perjury.'"

Baxter was expelled from the CIO Furniture Union as a blackmailer," said Englander. "He was also expelled from the Communist Party."

Farb blandly replied that the

record of the witness was "not material."

"A blackmailer, a shakedown man, can't be an 'expert' on the Communist Party," Englander replied.

Bittelman said he was quickly disillusioned about American "democracy" after coming here from Czarist Russia in 1912. He was a Social Democrat, not a Bolshevik, then.

"I found freedom of speech and other fundamental liberties were widely denied here, he said. None were allowed in the basic industries, especially in the company towns. Trade unionism was considered a crime. Strikers were often beaten and sometimes murdered."

FOUGHT ANTI-SEMITISM

Bittelman said that his revolt against anti-Semitism and the oppression of the Negro people played a big part in his political development.

"I had come from Czarist Russia," he said.

(Continued from Page 3)

MARITIME PAGE APPEARS EVERY THURSDAY

Drop in Ship Jobs Is Source of Big Profits

By John Childs

A record postwar low in the total number of jobs available to seamen on American flag ships, as just reported by the National Federation of American Shipping, reveals the source of higher profits for the shipowners despite its seeming contradictions. The report shows that 1,310 ships are in active operation under the American flag in all ocean going categories as of Aug. 1st.

The shipowners' report, which was released this week, attempts to disguise the new decline in the fleet and only gives statistics on ships but not on jobs for seamen. However, it can readily be seen that one set of figures is dependent upon the other.

Since the report comes at a time of the year when shipowners' semi-annual financial statements show continued or record high profits, the NFAS and press headlines on the report attempt to hide the paradox between decline in jobs and higher profits by falsely claiming an increase in fleet totals. However, in this connection, the shipowners' figures fall flat, because a simple study of their own statistics show the truth and uncover the basis of the contradiction.

FLEET DATA

The new report states that as of Aug. 1 the privately owned fleet totaled 1,198 ships of 1,000 gross tons or more, with a deadweight capacity of 14,167,000 tons. A breakdown of this total shows 718 vessels of 7,167,000 deadweight tons were dry cargo freighters or combination passenger-freighter types. The remainder of the total was 480 tankers with a capacity of 7,000,000 tons.

In addition, there are 267 government-owned ships bareboat chartered to the private operators. This would mean a total fleet of 1,465 ships, which would represent an increase over the past month. However, a simple analysis of the report reveals a buried admission that refutes the headlines, in that 155 privately-owned ships are inactive and not in operation. 60,000 JOBS

The actual number of jobs for seamen must therefore be computed on the basis of the total fleet in active operation, which is 1,310 ships with about 60,000 jobs for all ratings, on all coasts in all ocean going ships and routes under the American flag as of Aug. 1.

The interesting facts in the picture are, first, that the 60,000 jobs figure corresponds to the job total in 1930. Second the total tonnage of the present active American flag fleet is much greater than that of 1930. Or, to put it differently, in 1949 there is about the same number of jobs as there was in 1930 or thereabouts, but the fleet tonnage capacity is far greater today than it was in 1930.

What does this mean for the seamen? It means, first, that productivity is much higher; second, it means speed-up and stretch-out.

What does it bring to the shipowner? Very simply, it means greater profits at the expense of the seamen and the taxpayers whose money built the fleet, than it meant in 1930 when the same number of workers were employed.

Finally, it reveals the extent of rationalization of production in the capitalist owned American merchant marine. Ships today are larger, faster and have a greatly

increased cargo capacity, but employ for the workers within his eight day about the same number of hour day but greater profits for workers. This means more work the shipowners.

Marine Log

The port of Auckland, New Zealand, was tied up solidly on Aug. 12 as waterside workers rejected shipowners' ultimatum on overtime work, pending report, discussion and action at the next day's full union meeting. . . .

A decline in shipping activities in the Port of New York during July was reported by U. S. Customs, with foreign flag vessels continuing to lead American ships. The largest total for the month was 74 Norwegian flag ships entering while 83 cleared. Great Britain was second, with 64 arriving and 63 departing. . . .

Airport activities, on the other hand, showed an increase in all fields, with passengers and freight cargoes totals rising above figures for previous comparable periods. . . .

Half of Italy's fast growing merchant fleet consists of American surplus war-built ships, according to the National Federation of American Shipping. . . .

The British government still holds control of 122 merchant ships of 6,000 gross tons or over, according to the Minister of Transport, who revealed that 58 of these are bareboat chartered from the Canadian government and sub-chartered by the Ministry to shipping companies. . . .

The Shipbuilders Council of America reported recently that 52 out of the 64 merchant ships now being built in U. S. yards are tankers, as of Aug. 1. On the surface this seems to contradict a recent report that 20 percent of American tankers are in laid-up status. But it becomes very simple when you are informed that 44 of the 52 tankers under construction are 17,000 or more gross tons each.

Three of the giants are 20,000 tons each being built at Camden yards; twenty-two of the supers are under way at Quincy, Mass. and Sparrows Point, Md., while 19 are on order from the Sun yards at Chester, Pa.

In other words, the old smaller ships are being laid up, while the new super-tankers are being built to take their place. What does it add up to—simply this, fewer and fewer jobs for seamen. . . .

Work Spread Cut For ARA Radiomen

Radio officers on East Coast dry cargo ships under contract to the American Radio Association, CIO, will have a reduction of the "spread," in which they work their normal eight hours per day, reduced from 16 to 13 hours. This important improvement in working conditions results from an arbitration award handed down by Frederick R. Livingston, arbitrator between the ARA and East Coast shipowners, which was announced last week.

Since 1942, East Coast freighter radiomen have had a work spread of 8 a.m. to midnight, within which period they were required to perform their regular eight hour day. They received overtime for all work between midnight and 8 a.m.

Last year, ARA members on the West Coast won a reduction in hours spread from 16 to 12 hours, reducing the period to 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. as part of a victory won by the Union in a bitter strike struggle. The East Coast ARA signed a two year contract on last

French Shipowners Doing Fine

The annual financial report for 1948 by the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique (The French Line) shows that French shipowners are not starving. The report reveals a net profit of 253,012,793 francs in 1948, compared with 121,655,466 francs in 1947, an increase in profit of more than 100 per cent.

Stone, Lawrenson and Warner on Beef Board

The National Maritime Union, CIO, has announced appointment of the three union members to a new permanent six-man disputes board which was created last June 16 in its dry cargo-passenger ship contract with the American Merchant Marine Institute.

Bridges to Subpena Tom Clark, Hoover



The three NMU members are M. Hedley Stone, treasurer, and Jack Lawrenson and H. B. Warner, vice-presidents.

Shipowner representatives on the board are Capt. Thomas L. Gray of Grace Line, Capt. William H. Lee of the United States Lines and E. J. Neary of the United Fruit Co.

In accordance with the two year collective bargaining agreement, this board will serve only when all other grievance machinery fails. It is required that the board make a decision on any dispute brought before it within 24 hours. Decisions by a majority of the board are final.

If the board fails to reach a decision and remains deadlocked, it must either elect a seventh member or request the Secretary of Labor to appoint one.

Shipyard Jobs At New Low

Employment for shipyard workers in domestic yards fell to a record postwar low, it has just been reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. The report shows a total of 81,700 jobs on May 1, as compared with 152,000 jobs in January, 1947.

Jobs for workers in naval yards show a total of 90,500, which represents almost no variation in the postwar period.

Figures for August are not yet available, but according to the New York Times of Aug. 16, spokesmen for the yards said the steady drop in employment is continuing. In fact, it is expected that naval yards will also report a decline.

At the height of the wartime ship construction program 1,700,000 workers were employed in all U. S. shipyards. Today, although more passenger ships are on order than at any time since the war, plus some increase in tanker construction, total employment in all yards in the country has fallen to 172,300 workers, a new postwar low.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—Attorneys for Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, today filed notice with the United States Attorney that they would take depositions from Attorney General Tom C. Clark and FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover in connection with the suit to revoke Bridges' citizenship.

Bridges attorneys stated today: "To prepare a defense against this fourth attempt to deport Bridges on framed charges requires that we learn the motivation of Clark and Hoover in deciding to upset the 1945 decision of the U. S. Supreme Court."

Winocur Beats Ouster Attempt

Murray Winocur retained his membership in the American Radio Association, CIO, when the union's right-wing leadership were forced to rule a "mistrial" last week.

Winocur, former president of the East & Gulf Coast Marine Dept. local of the American Communications Association, CIO, scored the victory in a stubborn fight against expulsion from the ARA,

TYCOON'S DEATH BARES MONOPOLY TIES

Direct international monopoly ties between shipping and other forms of transportation with banks and insurance, with basic commodity production and even with arbitration proceedings involving labor, were revealed with the death Aug. 10 of William H. Coverdale, president and chairman of the board of the American Export Lines.

Coverdale was the head, director or trustee of many American and Canadian firms that included steamship companies plus shipbuilding and repair, railroads and airlines, banking and investment as well as insurance firms, steel, coal and chemical production companies, liquor and wine distilling, and labor as well as other arbitration ventures.

According to the N. Y. Times on Aug. 11, the tycoon was an executive of many large corporations,

including the following:

Shipping—president and chairman of the board of the American Export Lines, head of the Canadian Steamship Lines, president of the Davie Shipbuilding & Repairing Co., and the Canadian Shipbuilding & Engineering, Ltd.

Railroads—a director of the Tennessee, Alabama & Georgia Railway, the Seaboard Airline Railroad, the Richmond Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, the Georgia & Florida Railroad.

Airlines—a director of the American Overseas Airlines. Banking, investment and insurance—a director of the Commercial National Bank, the Anglo-Newfoundland Development, the Montreal Trust, the Richmond-Washington Co., as well as a trustee of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., the Atlantic Mutual Indemnity Co.

Basic commodity production—a

president of the Century Coal Co., a director of the Republic Steel Company, the General Aniline and Film Corp and the Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd. Liquor and wines—a director of Schenley Distillers Corp.

Arbitrations—a director of the American Arbitration Association, which is the foremost outfit in the field internationally, acting in arbitration of disputes between parties that often directly involve trade unions and labor contracts.

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30th Anniversary Celebration of
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200 Picket N. Y. Singer Offices

Two hundred UE workers yesterday picketed the New York home offices of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. The 7,000 workers of the Singer plant in Elizabeth, N. J., members of UE Local 401, are now in the 16th week of their strike. Participating in the demonstration before the Singer building at 149 Broadway, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. were 100 strikers who came from Elizabeth for the occasion, and members of Locals 430, 475 and the Sperry Local 450 of the UE.

A delegation of 15, led by Robert Vernon, president of the striking local, sought unsuccessfully to see Milton C. Lightner, Singer president, or another major company official. When a striker asked a company representative whether this meant the strikers were getting "the brushoff," the company man replied: "Take it any way you like."

There were numerous wives and children of the strikers in the line.

The pickets chanted an anti-speedup slogan: "Singer Has The Cadillac. We've Got The Broken Back." Other slogans were: "Singer's Song Is Speedup, A Pocketful of Dough" and "Face to Face In Negotiations Now."

—Daily Worker Photo by Peter



Churchill Asks His Bloc Admit Nazis

STRASBOURG, Aug. 17.—Winston Churchill asked today that Germany be admitted to the "Council of Europe." He also urged seats for reactionary emigres from east Europe people's democracies.

Georges Bidault, former French foreign minister, followed Churchill with a speech urging the end of "Franco-German" enmity, and reported the pre-war Munich formula of proposing an "outlet" for Germany away from the Franco-German frontier.

More Letters To Ben Gold

Dear Ben Gold:

It seems to us, that above all, the youth of our country have a tremendous stake in the trial at Foley Square. It is our generation which has the future before us. And since Foley Square will, to a large measure, determine if we go forward to progress or take the road of the Hitler Youth, we feel particularly grateful to you for your urgent proposal.

It is in this spirit that we, the Midwest Council of the Labor Youth League, rise as one to second your motion. Our \$6 is not only a promise to continue as long as necessary—but also to redouble our efforts to bring before the youth the importance and urgency of doing all to end this fascist-like procedure.

We further pledge to gain many more young men and women to second your motion.

Sincerely and Fraternally,

NELS PEERY, Minnesota
JACK CORE, Michigan
AL RUBIO, Illinois
MOLLIE WEST, Illinois
HAROLD ORZICK, West Pa.
HERB NALBOW, Ohio

Dear Ben Gold:

I, too, second your motion—enclosed is a postal note for \$2 to be followed by \$1 a week until the end of the trial.

Yours for victory against the bringers of war and fascism.

ETHEL TOBACH

200 Americans At Youth Meet

Fifteen thousand young people from 70 nations attended the Second World Youth and Student Festival which opened Aug. 14, in Budapest, Hungary. Two hundred young Americans were present.

The American delegates have adopted the theme: "The youth of the United States work for a better life, for freedom and peace!" They are using the same theme in a stage production which will review highlights of American history. An exhibit of photos, posters and other educational material on the same theme was set up in the exhibit hall on Marguerite Island on the Danube.

The festival, a mammoth cultural exchange, includes the folk songs and dances of all nations, concerts and competitions in music, ballet, art and drama.

The biggest event will be the 10th World University Games, featuring 22 different sports, competed in by prize-winning athletes from many countries. A number of Olympic stars will take part in the games, which will be larger than ever before, including, for the first time, athletic teams from the Soviet Union, Mongolia and Korea.

Sponsoring the festival are the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students. The WFDY represents 51,000,000 youth of 63 countries, while the IUS speaks for 3,000,000 students of 54 countries.

Finnish Unions Set For General Strike

HELSINKI, Aug. 17.—Finnish Socialist Premier Karl A. Fagerholm interrupted his German vacation today and rushed back to Helsinki as union leaders planned a general strike.

The strikes started with a lumberjack walkout.

Workers in the food, building, automobile, and transport industries are planning to join the strike tomorrow if their wage demands are not met. Leather and rubber workers, as well as bookbinders, plan walkouts next week.

Fight Union Steward's Extradition to Chain Gang

By Federated Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The CIO Mine Mill and Smelter Workers yesterday began a campaign to keep Gov. Tuck of Virginia from signing extradition papers to send a union steward back to the chain gang on trumped up attempted robbery charges. Behind the move was a blood curdling tale of lynch law, brutality and terror. Victim was Lester Tate, a young Negro father of four children, and for two years steward of Local 700 of Mine, Mill at the Century Metal Craft plant in California.

Tate, who escaped from the Virginia chain gang in 1943, admits his real name is Albert Lindsay Gee. In 1942 he left his home in Pennsylvania to go to work on defense housing in Norfolk, Va. He and four friends, according to union officials, were together in Norfolk one night until midnight when the fifth member of the party, a Negro named McBooth, left them to go to his home in Princess Anne, some miles distant.

McBooth was arrested the next morning for attempted robbery of a grocery store in Princess Anne at the time when he was with his friends in Norfolk.

The four friends, including Tate, according to the union, were transported to Princess Anne to

verify McBooth's story. Instead they were thrown into jail as participants in the robbery and kept there for five months. They raised \$50 for a white lawyer who failed to show up when the five were finally brought to trial. They were all found guilty and sentenced to 10 years on the chain gang. McBooth, because he was a native of Virginia, was let off on probation.

After suffering cruelties and hardship, Tate made good on a

second attempt to escape, and started a new life in California.

Gov. Tuck has announced he would sign extradition papers soon.

30th Anniversary Celebration of COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A. on Thursday, September 15 MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Kirk, Stalin Talk On Lend-Lease

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Settlement of the lend-lease account with the Soviet Union was discussed by Allen G. Kirk, U. S. ambassador to the USSR, in his 40-minute interview with Premier Joseph Stalin, it was stated today by Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

Acheson told a news conference that Stalin referred the matter to Soviet minister Andrie Y. Vishinsky.

Koussevitzky Enters Hospital

LENEX, Mass., Aug. 17 (UP).—Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, retired conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, entered a Pittsfield hospital today for treatment of a kidney ailment.

What's On?

Coming

STUDENT DIVISION Party and Dance in honor of Comrade Fitz who is leaving student work. All students and youth (and even some old folks) are invited. Band, entertainment, refreshments. Sat. Aug. 13, 8 p.m. Park Palace, 3 W. 110 St. Sub. \$1.00

RATES: 35 cents per line in the Daily Worker
60 cents per line in the (Weekend) Worker
6 words constitute a line
Minimum charge - 3 lines
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

DEADLINES:
Daily Worker:
Previous day at noon
For Monday's issue
Friday at 4 p.m.
Weekend Worker:
Previous Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Don't Forget

STUDENT DIVISION

DANCE

Sat. Eve., Aug. 20

PARK PALACE

3 West 110th Street

Opposite Central Park-COOL

• LEE HAYS
• FREDDIE HELLERMAN

Admission \$1.00

ATTENTION TRADE UNIONS!

The Worker will, again, honor Labor Day with a special enlarged edition on Sept. 4th, 1949. In addition to its usual role of exposing and fighting the enemies of labor and progress everywhere, the 1949 issue will have a special significance. It will also mark the 30th anniversary of the Communist Party.

By exposing the REAL reason behind the "trial" of the 12 Communist leaders in Foley Square, this issue will help labor answer the red-baiting attacks of the Taft-Hartleyites and war-mongers. Your greeting will make our Labor Day issue a stronger weapon in America's struggle for peace and security.

GREET the LABOR DAY ISSUE of THE WORKER

SEPTEMBER 4th, 1949

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White Paper On China

(First of three articles on the U. S. State Department White Paper on China.)

By Israel Epstein

(Allied Labor News)

EVERYBODY knows by now that post-war U. S. foreign policy has sustained its worst defeat to date in China. It is right and proper that the reasons for this failure should be exhaustively studied and presented to the public. The State Department says it has done this in its giant 1054-page history and review called U. S. Relations With China, which headlines call the White Paper.

Even the first pages of the thick volume, however, containing Secretary of State Dean Acheson's introduction, show that, whoever else might learn lessons from these documents, the State Department itself has learned nothing. Acheson himself makes it clear that the course, disastrous for America, pursued in China will be continued and further lickings invited.

If China alone, with her 500 million people, were at issue, it would be bad enough. The China policy presented in the White Paper, however, is exactly the same as present U. S. policy in the rest of the world. This policy, based on the so-called "containment of Communism," underlies the Truman doctrine, the Marshall plan and the North Atlantic pact.

THE KEY SENTENCE, echoed many times, in Acheson's presentation reads as follows: "Nevertheless, we continued for obvious reasons to direct all our aid to the national government" (of China).

Why does Acheson say "nevertheless?" Because his own introduction indicts the Chiang Kai-shek Kuomintang party government on many counts, each of which justifies the Chinese people in their successful effort to throw it out.

During World War II, Acheson tells us, Chiang virtually stopped fighting the Japanese invaders because "once the U. S. became a participant in the war, the Kuomintang was apparently convinced of the ultimate defeat of Japan and saw an opportunity to improve its position for a showdown struggle with the Communists." By the end of the war, Acheson says further, the Chiang government had "sunk into corruption, into a scramble of place and power."

After the war with Japan, and when the Kuomintang began a war against its own people, Acheson goes on to inform us, "its troops had lost the will to fight and its government had lost popular support."

IF THESE THINGS are true, as events have clearly proved them to be, what are the "obvious reasons" for directing all aid to the Kuomintang tyranny; which even its chief U. S. military aide, Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer, in a report also revealed in the White Paper, accused of "oppressive police measures, corrupt practices and maladministration." What is so "obvious" about them? Rather, they are infuriating to any person of good will.

Many paragraphs after Acheson makes his dead-pan statement, it is true, he attempts to justify it. But here again he contradicts himself completely, as the facts in themselves contradict him.

Here is one assertion he presents: "The Communist leaders have forewarned their Chinese heritage and have publicly announced their subservience to a foreign power, Russia." In this light, what has happened in China is made to appear as Russian conquest.

Here is Acheson's self-contradiction, made in the same letter: "Nothing that this country (the U. S.) did or could have done . . . could have

Joseph Stårobin's column, 'Around the Globe,' will be resumed when he returns from vacation.

changed the result. It was the product of internal Chinese forces (my emphasis—I.E.) which this country tried to influence but could not."

Having said this, however, Acheson gets right back on the "Russian" theory that led America into opposition to the Chinese people and into disaster. China, he says, will try to throw off the Communist "foreign yoke" and "we should encourage all developments in China which now and in the future work toward this end. . . . The implementation of our historic policy of friendship of China . . . will necessarily be influenced by the degree to which the Chinese people come to recognize that the Communist regime serves not their interests, but those of Soviet Russia and the manner in which . . . they react to this foreign domination."

The U. S., in other words, will try to subvert the government the Chinese have fought for and chosen. Acheson himself may not be very sure that it is "foreign," but the Chinese had better be or face U. S. enmity. Will the Chinese see any "friendship" in this?

VIRGIL—The Spider and the Fly

—By LEN KLEIS



Letters from Readers

Ad Withdrawn On Anti-Italian Film

New York.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I noted a week or more ago that an issue of the Daily Worker carried an advertisement for *The House of Strangers* which, according to the paper's own review, is a vicious, anti-Italian film.

I assume, naturally, that running this ad was due to some slip-up.

ANN GOFF.

Ed. Note: Reader Goff is correct. The error was immediately called to the attention of the advertising department and the ad withdrawn.

Criticises Vacationing In Miami Beach

New York

Editor, Daily Worker:

A group of us at the office were discussing the question of white chauvinism. At the close of our discussion, a Negro co-worker asked me, "If you mean what you say why did you and why do other Communists go to Miami Beach for vacations?"

No doubt this question has been raised and discussed by many of us. We would like to hear some comments on this from our readers.

Group of Office Workers

Press Roundup

THE NEWS says, "It's fun to fight reds," to "set 'em up, knock 'em down, and repeat indefinitely." All this is in the same gay tones in which Mussolini's son described the joys of bombing helpless Ethiopians, and Hitler's bully boys extolled the thrills of gassing Jews. Oh, yes the News also says it's happy the Ober Law was outlawed and hopes "the decision will further discourage people who would like Congress to pass a similar law for the whole nation."

THE COMPASS insists: "Only an immediately enlarged program of low-cost, government-built, public housing projects will act as a real and determinative pressure on landlords, and on politicians who prefer to listen to their hardships rather than to heed the crying needs of tenants for protection."

THE MIRROR's Drew Pearson says Sen. McCarran has built a "lush patronage empire" in the Marshall Plan "watchdog" committee he heads. The senator "has 21 staff employees" and "some draw five-figure pay," Pearson says.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE's comment on the invalidating of the Ober Law is centered around its plea for greater skill in framing repressive measures. "If democracy" says the Trib, "must defend itself by law (as well as by other means available to it)

against Communist conspiracy and subversion, it must carefully study the legal instruments to be used and must call up real inventiveness in developing and applying them." Does the Trib really think a legal trick or two can disguise the smell of fascism?

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN, when things get dull, can always renew its demand for Universal Military Training. It does.

THE SUN bristles with: "The union leader who, to meet requirements of the Taft-Hartley, resigned from the Communist Party but announced he would continue to fight for its goals, may find that that law has a spirit as well as a letter."

THE WORLD TELEGRAM's Eleanor thinks "it is particularly interesting" to see the West Germans "swinging to the right and rejecting both communism and socialism."

THE POSTS's Max Lerner writes ecstatically of Tito and his gang, proving again that the Marshall Plan boys are not opposed to all Communists, only to real ones.

THE TIMES, deadpan, attributes the vote of some in Congress for an arms cut to the fact that they "seem to have lost contact with the nation."

How the CIO Views the Crisis

By Elizabeth Lawson

(Instructor in Political Economy, Jefferson School of Social Science)

(This is the fourth and last in a series of articles on the second Nathan report, "A National Economic Policy for 1949," prepared by economist Robert R. Nathan for the CIO.)

THE FAILURE of the Nathan report even to mention the special problems of Negro labor today reflects the betrayal of the Negro workers by the CIO leaders, the change their policies have undergone in this regard since the mid-thirties, when, in order to organize the mass production industries, the CIO unions were forced to grapple with Jim-crowism.

Nowhere in the report can one learn that Negroes are being fired in disproportionate numbers—often with the connivance of the trade union misleaders; that whole factories are being returned to their pre-war lily-white status; that skilled Negro workers are being downgraded; that technology is making an assault not only on the skilled and semi-skilled categories, but even on the hard, hot, heavy jobs which discriminatory practices have traditionally allocated to Negro workers. Herein, the Nathan report mirrors the growing "Jimcrowsism, the rising treachery, the increasing cauvinism of the CIO misleaders.

THE NATHAN report underwrites the program of American imperialism. It proposes that "provisions should be made by the federal government to stimulate private investment abroad," and develop the "backward areas" of the world.

Yet the foreign investments of businessmen rest on a policy of blocking, not of developing, basic industry and a varied agriculture. What capital seeks abroad is a higher rate of profit based on industrial backwardness and a lower standard of living, thus reducing the market for American goods and the employment of American workers. Such investments are accompanied by political pressure and control which crush the independence of other nations.

How completely this report of the CIO endorses such imperialist control, how utterly it betrays the tradition of international working-class solidarity, is seen in Nathan's proposal that the United States government, in order to encourage foreign investment, "provide insurance against losses from political activities." Clearly this refers to losses from strikes, from the nationalization of industries, from independence movements of oppressed nations, and from the establishment of people's democracies as in China and Eastern European or socialist societies as in the Soviet Union.

Such foreign investments as Nathan advocates have rendered many thousands of American workers jobless. The movement of the Remington-Rand factories out of New York and New England into Europe and Asia threw 12,000 American workers out of work by the Spring of this year. For Remington-Rand, however, the move has meant higher profits, based on wages of one-half to two-thirds those of Americans.

Nowhere does Nathan advocate trade with the socialist sectors of the world or with the people's democracies, including new China. Although this would not prevent a crisis, it would unquestionably create millions of new jobs. American exports to the Soviet Union fell from 149 millions in 1947 to only 30 millions in 1948. Innumerable machine factories in this country are shutting down because the government will not grant export licenses to Eastern Europe.

UNDERLYING the Nathan report is the theory that the interests of capital and labor are identical; that the real interests of the capitalists lie in increasing wages; that if the capitalists can

George Morris' column, 'World of Labor,' will be resumed when he returns from vacation.

only be made to understand this, all will be well. Nathan says: "Labor will be doing management as well as the country a service in presenting the facts."

This idea is familiar enough. If only someone would tell the capitalists the facts of life; if only someone would point out to them where their true interests lie!

But capital realizes what certain sections of the labor movement do not: that the interests of capital and labor are diametrically opposed; that profits and wages are in inverse magnitude; that wage increases are not at all in the interests of the capitalists. Capital knows its interests well. These lie in wage-cuts, in an industrial reserve army of several millions of unemployed, in longer hours, in speed-up. When labor learns its tasks half as well as capital has learned its own, there

(Continued on Page 8)

COMING: Did the Cardinal Blunder . . . By Joseph North . . . In the weekend Worker

President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treas.—Howard C. Boldt
John Gates—Editor
Milton Howard—Associate Editor
Alan Max—Managing Editor
Rob F. Hall—Washington Editor
Joseph Roberts—General Manager

Daily Worker, New York, Thursday, August 18, 1949

How to Save Your Rent

HOW WOULD YOU GO ABOUT freezing rents in New York City?

Why, by simply freezing them, you would say, so that no landlord could raise rents.

But this extraordinarily simple idea cannot be grasped by the O'Dwyer Administration or the Dewey GOP forces in the state legislature.

While President Truman's graft-tainted officials in the Housing Authority give the real estate profiteers one increase after another—with White House approval, naturally—the O'Dwyer Democrats in New York City are busily dishing up formulas for new rent gouges. Their sole worry is how to make the increases look like a "rent freeze."



O'DWYER

In the solution of this problem of fooling the public, the O'Dwyer Administration is exerting the same energy and tricky skill which disguised the \$35,000,000 10-cent fare steal as a plan for hospitals, schools, and wage increases.

The New York Trumanites tried to give the tenants here the Truman treatment when City Councilman Sharkey rushed in with his plan for a "limited" 15 percent rent gouge.

It was the alarm sounded by the American Labor Party, led by Rep. Vito Marcantonio, and the N. Y. Tenants Council headed by Paul Ross, which scotched that piece of cynical thievery.

THE O'DWYER ADMINISTRATION is now trying to pull a new trick out of the hat for the landlords. This is the new Sharkey proposition in the City Council.

This pretends to aid the tenant by forbidding any evictions for non-payment of rents over the March 1, 1949, level.

But it also empowers new rent increases which will result in thousands of eviction notices. The individual tenant is supposed to defend his family from eviction by lawsuits, etc., which he can not afford.

The Sharkey proposition is a new effort to drive rents upward, disguised as a favor to the tenants.



DAVIS

IT IS CITY COUNCILMAN BEN DAVIS—Negro Communist leader and one of the defendants in the frame-up at Foley Square—who is fighting honestly and courageously for the welfare of New York's tenants, regardless of their race, color or creed.

Councilman Davis' bill demands what the people need:

An immediate rent freeze, with June 30, 1947, rents as the absolute maximum ceiling.

The immediate dismissal by Truman of his Housing Expediter Tighe Woods, the stooge of the Real Estate mob, who is breaking up the rent control system step by step.

It is for this Davis proposition that all New Yorkers should unite their forces without delay!

Thanks to the Truman-Tighe bonus to the landlords, rent increases averaging 17 percent have already been wrung from 2,400 families in New York City within the past three months alone. This is a higher rate of increase than for the entire Region II which embraces the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware. And this is just the beginning if the Truman-O'Dwyer-Dewey machines have their way.

THE LANDLORDS WILL SHOUT "Communist" at any citizen who refuses to be robbed. So will the press. But we are sure that the common sense of the public will answer this trick with the unity of all tenants behind the Ben Davis rent freeze bill in the City Council. We urge the selection of tenants' delegates now for the City Council hearings. They are scheduled to begin at any moment now.

GOOD NEWS!



John Maragon, the Spy; He's No Mystery Man

By Richard Sasuly

By Federated Press

THE HEAVY FIRE of investigation has been centered on such capital characters as the influential James V. Hunt. Hunt, of course, is a stepping stone to his multi-ribboned friend Gen. Harry Vaughan. And Vaughan in turn draws fire to the White House.

So many targets have been turned up that some of them may now be neglected. Former GIs, for example, can turn to the unpublished writings of Gen. Alden Waitt to see how it was that the big brass wrote themselves up for ratings, ribbons and rank. People interested in simple things like food can speculate on how many deep freeze machines were passed around in Washington's upper crust.

Old vaudeville fans may be interested in juggling. For them there should be fascination in the juggling of jobs between Housing Expediter Tighe Woods and Vaughan. Will Woods be fired for putting the finger on Vaughan? Or will Vaughan be fired on Woods' assertion that the President's military aide used influence to help a race track get scarce building materials? Or will both be kept? The last would take unusually skillful juggling.

MY OWN favorite character is one John Maragon. Like Hunt, Maragon has been accused of being an influence peddler.

Maragon is supposed to be strong on personality. Where his personal charm was not enough to get favors done, the implication is that he passed around little souvenirs like the deep freezers.

But make no mistake about it. The man does have appeal. He must have. He has got himself labeled a man of mystery.

The only mystery is why anyone thinks his background is mysterious. The record is clear enough. He was, for most of his working life, a private eye. Call it an investigator if you want.

In the 25 cent detective novels, a private eye is a tough but attractive character with a warm heart pickled in Scotch.

The unpleasant truth is that private cops are basically finks, scab herders, strike breakers, peeping Toms, and generally people who like to push other people around for a living.

The private eye is blood brother to the railroad bull who gives you the choice of having your head knocked in or of jumping off a flier, if you happen to be traveling without the price of a coach ticket.

Over the years the standard business of private detectives has been divorce work and labor spying. The cop who hunts the murderer of the old Eskimo chief who saved diamond studded Portuguese lemon drops is more romantic, but scarce in real life.

IN THE EARLY 1920's Maragon got a job with the old U. S. Bureau of Investigation. He got the job, he says, by taking the rap for a Senator who dropped a bottle of bootleg gin in a railroad station.

The one piece of federal detective work Maragon specified he had done was a bit of espionage connected with a strike in which he alleged the IWW was active—though the year was pretty late for the wobblies.

Later he turned up in Florida, "repossessing" cars. Repossessing is a pleasant type of detective work in which a man who cannot meet payments has his car taken away from him.

Early in the New Deal, Maragon was still at work as some kind of investigator, this time for federal agencies. He apparently found many friends in the Truman administration after the war and became A Man Of Influence. The old habits were strong, though. When he was sent on an unexplained mission to Greece, he put the finger on several Americans he claimed

were talking to Greek Communists.

A man like Hunt is in a tough situation. He said frankly to a prospect that all he had to sell was influence. The people with whom he had influence are likely to be gun shy next time he tries to come around.

Not so Maragon. He has a trade to fall back on. So long as corporations are unwilling to lie down peacefully with labor organizations, private detective agencies will still have work to do.

Workers Save Polish Crops

WARSAW, Aug. 17 (Telepress).—Poland's harvest is a good one this year, Minister of Internal Trade Dietrich has announced. For the first time since the end of the war, the new grain crop will be stored in warehouses which still have considerable supplies left over from last year. The harvest was endangered by the excessive rains in July and it was only the fact that youth, workers' and soldiers' brigades volunteered to help the peasants during the intervals of good weather which saved the crops.

The area under cultivation was half a million hectares more than last year and considerable surplus will be available for export. Dietrich reaffirmed the government policy of maintaining and in the cases of barley, wheat and buckwheat raising last year's grain prices despite the rich crops and falling prices on the capitalist market. This is possible, he said, "because Poland has a planned economy and a people's government and the government's foundation is the worker-peasant alliance."

Chapel Hill Faculty Gets Witch-Hunt Oath



HANS FREISTADT, student at Chapel Hill, who courageously defended his right to be a Communist at Senate hearing that barred him from an atomic fellowship.

By Hans Freistadt

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Aug. 16.—Academic freedom at the University of North Carolina, which suffered a serious setback last January when Chancellor Robert B. House barred John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, from speaking on the campus, is being further endangered by political questionnaires to faculty applicants.

Each applicant is asked to list his wife's maiden name as well as all organizations to which he ever belonged. The questionnaire asks: "Are you now or have you been at any time in the past, a member of, or in any way affiliated with the Communist Party or any organization to your knowledge controlled by Communists?"

Chancellor House also called into his office several members of the faculty who had supported progressive causes, and asked them if they were Communists. Some

department heads are following a similar policy.

Chancellor House is reported to have told some faculty members that this is necessary to protect "academic freedom," since otherwise the trustees would intervene.

However, when on Aug. 7 Chancellor House spoke to a small open discussion group at the Westminster Presbyterian Fellowship on Religion and Education, he made it clear that his personal concept of "academic freedom" does not extend to Communists. In his remarks, he had somewhat digressed into an anti-Communist speech. In reply to my questions, he conceded that the disloyalty and foreign agent charges were unproved.

As the discussion narrowed down to my own case, he charged that I would propagandize students in the classroom; but he declined my suggestion that he take testimony on whether I had ever

talked on anything other than physics in my classes.

He argued that Communists reject all ethical values, but conceded during the discussion that he hadn't known enough Communists to really know their attitude. "I don't know Communists; I am not an expert on them," he said.

He added that one must take the word of those who know better, such as Gen. Eisenhower and Dr. Conant. He ignored the report of the American Association of University Professors, which I quoted to him, to the effect that Communist instructors must be judged on their individual merits, like everybody else.

Asked if he hadn't in effect found Communists guilty without due process, he finally conceded: "If I didn't know that life has more in it than logic, I would have to yield to your superior logic."

In reply to questions by a pacifist member of the group, Chancellor House answered that the world was hopelessly polarized, and war practically inevitable.

"I prefer a religion that enables me to endure war as a fact, to an

illusion," he said. But he added that this trend of events wasn't so bad: "You don't appreciate God if you don't have the devil," he stated.

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HOW THE CIO VIEWS THE CRISIS

(Continued from Page 6)

will be more militant struggles in the United States, more gains for the workingclass, and fewer labor misleaders.

Even those measures which Nathan half-heartedly advocates in regard to wages, or unemployment compensation, or tax revision, are presented as polite requests to the capitalists, which they should grant for their own sake. Nowhere does the report advocate struggle as the path to win these demands. Yet all the history of labor in every country of the world proves that struggle alone can add a dollar to the paycheck or reduce the working day by 10 minutes.

THAT THE CIO leadership can accept this report by Robert Nathan indicates how greatly that leadership has deteriorated, how desperate is the need of the American workingclass for a fighting program in the deepening crisis, to be achieved by a united front of labor from below regardless of trade union affiliation.

The Communist Party has put forward such

a program. Here are its demands, and they can be won only by struggle:

Substantial wage increases in all industries. Reduction of taxes on wages. Increased unemployment insurance to at least \$30 a week nationally, to last for the full period of unemployment, with coverage extended to all workers. Old-age security provisions, in greater amounts, to start at 60.

An immense public works program, such as low-rent housing and slum clearance. A one-dollar-an-hour minimum wage. The end of speed-up. A 30-hour week with no reduction in pay. Immediate restoration of veterans' 52-20 allowances.

Protection of the job rights of Negro workers. Stop job losses of Negroes; where necessary, modify seniority provisions. No discrimination in hiring and upgrading.

Make relief allowances more liberal.

Restore trade with socialist and near-socialist countries.

Soviet Baltic Marks 9 Years of Progress

By Ralph Parker

MOSCOW, Aug. 17 (Telepress).—

The ninth anniversary of the entry of the Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonian republics into the Soviet Union was the occasion for a review of the progress made in those lands since their liberation from German occupation.

The collectivization of land distributed to the peasants, an upsurge of local industry and great advances in education are features common to all the Baltic states.

In Lithuania about one-third of peasant holdings, with over 130,000 households, have joined in "artels" for the co-operative application of scientific farming methods. In Latvia over four-fifths of peasant-held land has now been collectivized.

10,000 COLLECTIVES

During the land reform that preceded collectivization, 74,000 peasant households in Latvia received about one and a half million acres of land. In Estonia about three-quarters of the land has been collectivized.

The establishment of over 10,000 collective farms on the Baltic has been made possible by the supply of tractors and agricultural machinery made available to farmers by state-owned machine tractor stations.

In Latvia, the prewar level of industrial production was reached during 1947 and surpassed by far last year. The republic is now producing textiles, paper, food products, electric trains, small electric motors, and automatic telephone exchanges.

Estonian industrial output is Life of the Party, by Elizabeth Cusky Flynn, appears in the Daily Worker Tuesday and Friday.

running at over twice the 1939 level.

It is in the field of education that advances have been the most remarkable since the socialization of the Baltic republics. Village illiteracy has been wiped out in

Latvia, where 300,000 children are attending primary and secondary schools, 73,000 more than before the war. In Estonia, the increase is some 30,000, with 53 new schools built last year.

The number of technical institutes in Estonia has been raised from 7 to 46, and the number of students quadrupled. In this republic the sum devoted to education and cultural services exceeds the total budget of the state in the years before 1940.

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No advertisement will be accepted for insertion in the Daily Worker or The Worker whose accommodations or services are not available to everyone, regardless of color or creed.

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By the Physicians Forum
By Federated Press

NO DISTORTION is too big for the American Medical Association to use in its million dollar lobby against a people's program of national health insurance. Some of these phony tales were spiked in a previous column; here are some more.

The lobby states a national health insurance program would mean 1,500,000 government employees to run the works, wasting medical dollars. This story is based on an old estimate of pre-Hitler social security in Germany. This fancy statistician counted every government and private employee in every welfare program in the country and chalked them all up to health insurance.

Actually, government health insurance involves many fewer employees than private or voluntary insurance plans. Administrative expenses of social security programs are far lower than of private insurance schemes, not to mention the outright profits of the latter.

The medical fairy tale continues

Bittelman

(Continued from Page 3)

sia, where the Jewish people were Jimcrowed almost like the Negro people in America.

"I did not find pogroms here, but I found wide discrimination against the Jewish people in employment, in the government and in social positions. Slavs also were treated as third class citizens."

"The treatment of the Negro people here was the greatest shock to me, however. I had no idea of the wholesale and brutal nature of the national oppression of the Negro people until I came here."

Bittelman joined the American Socialist Party as a member of a Jewish branch in Harlem in 1914. He became a charter member of the Communist Party in September, 1919.

The influence of workingclass leaders like Debs, Haywood, Ruthenberg and Foster played a big part in his development, he said.

Examining Inspector Emanuel tried again and again to shut off Bittelman's testimony as Englander began examining him on the theory of Marxism-Leninism.

NOT LIKE MEDINA

Presiding Inspector Farb ruled, however, that Bittelman could express his views on this point.

"The government has charged Bittelman with advocating subversive doctrines," he said, "and he must be allowed to express his views fully."

This position was directly contrary to the tactics of Judge Medina in Foley Square of muzzling the Communist defendants' political testimony. Farb, however, is sitting as judge and jury in this case, and the decision in these immigration hearings is in the bag before the testimony is taken.

Bittelman was permitted to give an analysis of Marxism-Leninism, and to discuss the change in society that would follow transfer of power to the workingclass.

The dictatorship of the proletariat, Bittelman emphasized, represents the highest form of democracy.

The hearing will continue today.

Hail Sino-Soviet Pact

PEIPING, Aug. 17 (NCNA).—The trade agreement reached between the Northeast People's Government and the USSR is receiving widespread support of the people of Liberated China. Shanghai economists and industrialists described this an agreement based on a footing of equality and mutual benefit.

Similar trade agreements might also be reached between China and the new democratic countries in Eastern Europe, they remarked.

with a claim that veterans would be penalized because they would have to pay under health insurance "though they already have paid in war service for medical care."

The fact is that the present medical services provided free for veterans provide far less than 10 percent of their total health needs and for none of the needs of their wives and children. Veterans know this even though AMA big-wigs apparently don't. Under a national health insurance system, all these needs would be served.

THE MEDICAL PROPAGANDA tries to give the impression that the British don't like their new National Health Service. The fact is that it's the most successful program the British labor government has put across since it came into office.

The needs of millions of British workers and their families are being met for the first time. It's costing more than had been expected, simply because no one knew how much uncared for sickness there was. For the first time, medical need, rather than pounds and shillings, is determining who gets the doctor's attention.

The AMA states that in all other nations where health insurance has been made a public program, medical care has deteriorated in quality and medical education has declined. This distortion has been denied again and again by distinguished leaders of the medical profession in Britain and Europe.

Actually medical education has expanded tremendously under health insurance, because it always becomes necessary to train more doctors when the needs of people are to be met. Everywhere in the world, health insurance programs have expanded continually.

National health insurance is needed here, as it has been needed in other countries. We may have more natural wealth than other nations, but not enough to squander in needless sickness and death.

Thomas Mann

(Continued from Page 2)

a "peace mission," Mann said. "The cultural exchange between western and eastern Germany are about the only links that have still not been broken. Such contacts must be intensified unless we want to run the risk of creating an irreparable division in Germany."

PRO-NAZI TALKS SOFTLY

BONN, Germany, Aug. 17.—Konrad Adenauer, 73 year old head of the Christian Democratic Party and prospective chancellor of the Western German "republic," solemnly confided today that the world should not take Germany's extreme rightists "seriously."

Adenauer, who is wealthy, lived at his Rhinebank home throughout the Nazi regime. As a member of the Reichstag he voted for the notorious "enabling law" which gave Hitler unlimited powers.

In a statement evidently inspired by Anglo-American occupation authorities to allay worldwide fears about the triumph of extreme rightists in last Sunday's West German poll, Adenauer described his violently chauvinist party as "democratic." He complained that some British and French newspapers were giving rightists too much publicity.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Secretary of State Dean Acheson said today the United States welcomes the West German election as a vote for free enterprise.

Spy Hidalgo's Lies Bared By Witness at Trial of '12'

(Continued from Page 1)
West Side area south of the Jefferson area.

Gladstein picked up the article and read a part McGohey had conveniently skipped.

This reading, which placed the excerpts read by the prosecutor into context, destroyed McGohey's conception, "Concentration to take over."

The article pointed out that the aim of Communist Party concentration was to develop the "key" to moving the masses in a progressive direction.

"Concentration is in a broad sense a political orientation," applicable to both the workers in industry and in the communities, the article stated.

The defense is scheduled to call its 20th witness at 10:30 this morning.

Broms was severely circumscribed by the judge's rulings. But he pierced the tricky judicial curtain with swift shafts of testimony which struck the very heart of testimony of Balmes Hidalgo, an FBI informer.

As chairman of the West Manhattan Thomas Jefferson section of the Communist Party and the section's organizer in 1946, 1947 and 1948, Broms said he was in a position to have concrete knowledge of what went on in the Tom Paine Club, which was a unit of the section into which the informer had deceitfully wormed his way.

Broms testified he had attended at least a half dozen club meetings in the section headquarters, 201 W. 72nd St., where he saw Hidalgo.

Hidalgo had testified that the meetings had the following order of business: (1) Party education and reading of Marxist literature; (2) Discussion; (3) Literature sale; (4) Dues payment.

Attorney Gladstein asked the witness if the foregoing represented the order of business of the Tom Paine Club meetings. Broms said it did not.

AGENDA VOTED ON

"The customary procedure," he said, "was to read the proposed order of business by the executive committee of the club. At the end of the reading the chairman would ask if there were any additional points the members wished to add. These points, if any, were voted on, the agenda was adopted and the meeting proceeded."

The first point on the agenda, he said, always dealt with a current problem. He gave the fight for continuation of rent control as an example.

The judge warned the witness he would not be permitted to give examples.

Second point, the witness explained, was discussion. This was followed, he said, by an educational discussion on current topics, the discussion generally being based on published material in the Daily Worker or the magazine Political Affairs.

ORGANIZER

Gladstein read from Hidalgo's testimony the prosecution witness statement that a man named Julie Katz became organizer of the Jefferson section in the spring of 1947. Gladstein questioned Broms closely on the Hidalgo testimony.

Q. In the spring of 1947 was Julie Katz the organizer of the Thomas Jefferson section?

A. No.

Q. Who was?

A. I was.

Q. When did you cease being organizer of the Thomas Jefferson section?

A. The spring of 1948.

Hidalgo had testified Katz used the name of O'Donnell.

Broms testified that a person by the name of Julie Katz became a

member of the Jefferson Section "early in 1947," but had never used the name of O'Donnell to his knowledge.

Gladstein then questioned Broms concerning a section meeting at which Hidalgo alleged Katz stated he had been sent into the section because there "had been too much laxity" and that a "leak had developed somewhere."

Hidalgo further claimed Katz told the members to use only their "first names," put "no return addresses on letters" and desist from using the telephone.

Q. At any meeting of the section did Katz say any of the things Hidalgo said?

A. No.

Gladstein quoted the FBI informer as testifying Katz told the section meeting the Jefferson section was to be "broken up" into four groups.

Broms denied this. He said the section was never broken up into four groups.

BLASTS OTHER LIES

Broms denied the stoolpigeon's statement that during the mythical section reorganization a group was assigned by Katz to concentrate on power plants, "learn about them and be ready to take them over when necessary."

He flatly denied Hidalgo's claim that a second group of the section was assigned to "recruit Spanish-speaking workers and incite them."

He denied that a third group was told by Katz, as testified by Hidalgo, to go among the Italian-speaking workers in the New York Central railway area of the West Side.

He denied that a fourth group, as stated by the government informer, was assigned to "recruit and control" teen-agers.

Broms said nobody at any section meeting said anything like the statements attributed by Hidalgo to Katz.

In June, 1947, Broms told the jury, the Jefferson section was organized into 10 clubs along geographical lines with one exception.

"I spoke at a section meeting on that subject," he said.

Q. Who was the section organizer at that time?

A. I was.

Q. Tell this court and the jury what you said regarding reorganization of the section along geographical lines.

Prosecutor McGohey was on his feet objecting in a loud voice.

Judge Medina refused to permit the witness to tell the jury the real story of the Jefferson section reorganization.

NO ADVICE ON NAMES

Broms lashed out again at the informer's testimony. He said there was never a time in the section that members were told to hand in their party membership cards and get new cards with new names.

Hidalgo had testified a woman had told him she had it on "high authority" that he should change his name.

Broms told the jury the section had "never received a communication from anybody" ordering anybody, including Hidalgo, to change their names.

For an hour and a half of the morning session, Attorney Gladstein stood before the jury box reading the draft resolution for the Aug. 3-6, 1948, Communist Party convention, published in June, a month before the indictment was handed down against the 12 Communist leaders.

REFUTES CHARGES

This highly important piece of documentary defense evidence, setting forth the teachings and advocacy of the party, stands as a refutation of every frame-up charge of conspiracy and advocacy

of force and violence in the indictment.

"Peace or war, democracy or fascism—these are the decisive issues confronting the American people today," said the preamble to the resolution.

"Determined that our country shall put its great influence on the side of peace, democracy and progress, we Communists dedicate ourselves to promoting labor's united action against the monopolies and for the development of the broadest people's coalition against the peril of fascism and a new world war," the resolution continued, setting forth what the Communist Party really taught and advocated.

It added: "We hold aloft the banner of our conviction that the American working people have the capacity, means and allies to curb and defeat the fascists and warmongers, and, eventually, to advance toward the socialist reorganization of society, which will forever end the dangers of fascism, crises, and war—the misery of exploitation and oppression."

This is what the Communist Party taught. It is for this the leader of the party are being persecuted in the Foley Square courthouse.

TO PICKET FRIDAY

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 18.—A Connecticut delegation of more than 100 is scheduled to picket the Federal Courthouse on Foley Square Friday from noon to 1 p.m., demanding the release of Henry Winston, Gill Green and Gus Hall.

Sponsored by the Connecticut Civil Rights Congress, the picket line will be made up of trade unionists, veterans, students and members of church, fraternal and political organizations.

Following the picketing, a smaller delegation, led by Daniel Howard and other citizens of the state, will call upon Judge Medina.

Thursday and Friday of next week, Peggy Dennis, wife of Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, will speak at two Connecticut shop gate rallies in the state.

On Aug. 27, Helen Allison Winter, wife of Carl Winter, Michigan Party leader, will be the guest at a state banquet in Bridgeport honoring the wives of the defendants.

Davis Bill

(Continued from Page 3)

ordinance establishing an FEPC for New York City. The existing state FEPC has been deliberately buried in obscurity by the Dewey administration. Workers wishing to protest discrimination in employment by employers do not know where to seek redress and the state FEPC has not seriously challenged job discrimination in New York.

The Davis measure would cut through the red tape and do nothing conduct of the state FEPC. It would make it a misdemeanor for a boss to discriminate because of race, color, religion or creed.

Under the Davis FEPC measure, a job-seeker or employee could haul an employer guilty of such discrimination directly before a magistrate's court.

Other measures introduced by the Communist Councilman called for a \$10 million appropriation by the city to provide care for children and adults stricken by polio, and a resolution placing the Council on record as demanding repeal of the 20 percent federal excise tax on furs, leather, etc.

Davis pointed out that repeal of this tax was necessitated by the great unemployment among fur workers, of whom there are more than 50,000 in the city.

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MORNING

- 11:30-Dr. Paul
WJZ-News
WJZ-Modern Romances
WNYC-Music America Loves
WJZ-Robert Q. Lewis
WJZ-News, Alma Dettinger
11:45-WJZ-We Love and Learn
WJZ-Tello Test
11:50-WJZ-Jack Borch
WJZ-Against the Storm
WJZ-UN Newsweek
11:55-WJZ-Lora Lawton
WJZ-Galen Drake
WJZ-Rosemary

AFTERNOON

- 12:00-WJZ-Charles F. McCarthy
WJZ-Kate Smith Speaks
WJZ-Variety Show
WJZ-Wendy Warren-Sketch
WNYC-Midday Symphony
WQXR-News, Luncheon Concert
12:15-WJZ-Metropolitan News
WJZ-Aunt Jenny's Stories
12:30-WJZ-Norman Brokenshire
WJZ-News, The Answer Man
WJZ-News, Herb Sheldon
WJZ-Helen Trent
12:45-WJZ-Our Gai Sunday
1:00-WJZ-Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ-Mary Margaret McBride
WJZ-Baukhage Talking
WJZ-Big Sister
WNYC-String Music
WQXR-News, Midday Symphony
1:15-WJZ-Nancy Craig
WJZ-Ma Perkins
1:30-WJZ-Young Dr. Malone
1:45-WJZ-The Guiding Light
WJZ-Dorothy Dix
2:00-WJZ-Breakfast in Hollywood
WJZ-Queen for a Day
WJZ-Double or Nothing
WJZ-Second Mrs. Burton
WQXR-Record Review
2:15-WJZ-Perry Mason
2:30-WJZ-Today's Children
WJZ-Bride and Groom
WJZ-Second Honey Moon
WJZ-Nora Drake
WQXR-Curtain at 2:30
2:45-WJZ-Light of the World
WJZ-The Brighter Day
3:00-WJZ-Late On Be Beautiful
WJZ-Ladies Be Seated
WJZ-David Harum
WQXR-News, Recent Releases
3:15-WJZ-Road of Life
WJZ-Hilltop House
3:30-WJZ-Pepper Young
WJZ-Best Girl
WJZ-Make Believe Town
WJZ-Add-a-Line Quiz
3:45-WJZ-Right to Happiness
4:00-WJZ-Backstage Wife
WJZ-Barbara Welles
WJZ-Melody Promenade
WNYC-Disk Date
WJZ-Beat the Clock
WQXR-News, Symphonic Matinee
4:15-WJZ-Stella Dallas
4:30-WJZ-Anna and Eleanor Roosevelt
WJZ-Winner Take All
WJZ-Johnny Olsen Show
WJZ-Lorenz Jones
4:45-WJZ-Young Wilder Brown
WJZ-Patt Barnes

All Scheduled Games

Dodgers
Giants
Yankees

WMGM (WCBS-TV)
WMCA (WPIX)
WINS (WABD)

- 5:00-WJZ-Fun House
WJZ-When A Girl Marries
WJZ-Roger Bennett
WJZ-B-Bar-B Ranch
WNYC-Sunset Serenade
WQXR-News: Today in Music
5:15-WJZ-Portia Faces Life
WQXR-Music of the Theatre
5:30-WJZ-Gabriel Heatter's Mailbag
WJZ-Just Plain Bill
WJZ-Sky King
WJZ-Hits and Misses
WQXR-Cocktail Time
5:45-WJZ-Front Page Farrell
WJZ-Top Tunes

EVENING

- 6:00-WJZ-Peter Roberts, News
WJZ-Lyle Van
WJZ-Joe Hassel
WNYC-Guest Star
WJZ-Richard Hottelet, News
WQXR-News: Music to Remember
6:15-WJZ-Sports
WJZ-Bob Elson, Interviews
WJZ-Allen Prescott
WJZ-You and Music
6:30-WJZ-Wayne Howell Show
WJZ-News Reports
WJZ-Curt Massey
WNYC-Veterans' News Service
WQXR-Dinner Concert
6:45-WJZ-Three Star Extra
WJZ-Lowell Thomas
WNYC-Weather; City News
WJZ-Stan Lomas
7:00-WJZ-Supper Club
WJZ-Walter Trohan, Comment
WJZ-Headline Edition
WNYC-Masterwork Hour
WJZ-Spin to Win
WQXR-Keyboard Artists
7:15-WJZ-News of the World
WJZ-Answer Man
WJZ-Elmer Davis, News
7:30-WJZ-Serenade to America
WJZ-David Harding
WJZ-Gabriel Heatter
WQXR-Hamro & Zayde
7:45-WJZ-Inside of Sports
WJZ-Larry Lesueur
8:00-WJZ-My Silent Partner
WJZ-Five Mysteries
WJZ-The Eye-Sketch
WJZ-Broadway's My Best-Drama
WQXR-News, Symphony Hall
WNYC-Collegiate Workshop
8:30-WJZ-Eight By Request
WJZ-First 100 Years
WJZ-Fishing & Hunting
WJZ-Mr. Keen
8:45-WJZ-Charles Shaw-News
9:00-WJZ-Meet Your Match
WJZ-Amateur Hour
WJZ-Nelson Eddy
WQXR-Concert Hall
WNYC-Dance Music
9:30-WJZ-The Masons

Music:

Negro Folk Songs Are Great Weapon in Fight for Freedom

By Eugene Feldman

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Folk songs, made up in the fields, jail road-camps, and in the midst of struggle, show that the Negro people have no illusions about the nature of capitalist "democracy."

Here is a small song that tells who does the work, and who gets the money. It is an old plantation song made up during slavery time by workers in the cotton fields:

Negro plant cotton,
Negro pick it out,
White man pockets money,
Negro does without.

Negro workers made up songs about their long hours of work and their almost nothing in wages. This song tells of the misery of such life:

Up at fo'clock
Work till dark,
Wages han'
I'm the man
Twelve a month and boad'
Lawd! Twelve a month and boad'

The full page ads that tell of free enterprise and golden opportunity put in by the big companies have no meaning to anyone especially the Negro cropper. He is always cheated by his landlord. He seldom comes out ahead, sometimes he falls behind. This song tells about the cheating that goes on:

Hape I die
Mo' I try
I come out owin' boss mo'.

- WOR-Sing for Your Supper
WJZ-Name the Movie
WJZ-Crime Photographer
10:00-WJZ-Fred Waring Show
WJZ-This Is Paris
WJZ-First Nighter, Play
WQXR-News, Showcase
10:30-WJZ-Dragnet-Drama
WJZ-The Symphonette
WJZ-We Care
10:40-WAAT-The Singer Strikers
970 Kilocycles

Discrimination in the military services is hated by Negroes. They resent the pretty phrases of "fighting for democracy" in a Jimcrow army. If they dislike being cheated and worked for nothing on the cotton field they hate the army even more—and that is saying a good deal. Here is a song that was made up in the first World War:

I'd rather be in the cotton field
Working hard
Than be a buck-private in the
National Guard.
This is a song about a Negro

'Earth Cries Out' Premieres Aug. 30 At the Ambassador

The Earth Cries Out, a drama evolving about the struggle for Israel's independence, will have its American premiere at the Ambassador theatre on the evening of Aug. 30. It is a Lux release with English dialogue written and produced by two Americans, Lewis F. Gittler and Albert Salvatori, respectively.

The film was produced entirely in Italy. Following the film's completion in August, 1948, it was banned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs because the portrayal of British authority in Palestine was deemed unfavorable at a time when Rome was negotiating with London for the return of Italy's African colonies.

Based on actual incidents reported in the press, the plot of The Earth Cries Out tells of secret emigration from Italy, the struggle against British policing in Palestine, and the internal conflict between the Haganah and Jewish extremists.

mother as she weeps for her imprisoned son. It is sung by a prisoner whose mother knows of beatings, broken ribs, and lost eyes:

Mamma, she cried all night long,
O Mamma, she cried all night long.

Well, she wiped her tears off,
Say, son, she won't cry no more.

This is a work song by Negro laborers in Augusta, Ga. Judge Peguette of the Recorder's Court had a reputation for the severity of his sentences to Negroes. His usual sentence was "forty-five dollars fine or 90 days on the roads." Negroes were picked up for no reason and forced to work on the roads, because they didn't have the money to pay their fines.

Thought I heard-huh!
Judge Peguette say-huh!
Forty-five dollars-huh!
Take him away-huh!

These songs were written in hot cotton fields, cruel, hard road gangs, and under the lash of the Klan. They tell of the exploitation of a whole people. They are great weapons in the struggle for a people's freedom.

Condolences

THE SECTION COMMITTEE OF THE GARMENT SECTION WISHES TO EXTEND ITS DEEPEST CONDOLENCES TO FRANCES RIBAUDO ON THE LOSS OF HER BROTHER.

MOVIE GUIDE

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THE BAKER'S WIFE. A revival of the famous comedy with Raimu. Fifth Avenue Playhouse-Manhattan.
OUTCRY. One of the best postwar films, including a remarkable portrait of an upper class woman. City-Manhattan. Ascot-Bronx.
FRONTIER. A Soviet film classic by the famous Dovchenko. Stanley-Manhattan.
MARIUS; FANNY; CESAR. The Marcel Pagnol trilogy of a Marseille waterfront family. Manhattan-Thalia.
MR. SMITH GOES TO WASHINGTON. A trenchant expose of Washington politics. Manhattan-Edison.
CARNIVAL IN FLANDERS. A 15-year old French classic, with Francoise Rosay. Brooklyn-Vogue.

• Good

- DEVIL IN THE FLESH. A tragic story of two young lovers in rebellion against middle-class conventions. Manhattan-Paris Theatre.
RED SHOES. Distinguished by a fine ballet sequence. Manhattan-Bijou.
QUARTET. Shallow, but witty and polished stories of Somerset Maugham. Manhattan-Sutton.
SOMEWHERE IN BERLIN. A story of Berlin's devastated areas. Manhattan-World.
IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMERTIME. Judy Garland in fine style in a musical version of The Shop Around the Corner. Manhattan-Radio City Music Hall.
THE WINDOW. An exciting melodrama of a boy who sees a murder committed. Victoria-Manhattan.
THE THIRTY-NINE STEPS. A revival of one of the early Hitchcock classics, with Robert Donat and Madeleine Carroll. Little Carnegie-Manhattan.
BLOOD AND SAND. The Blasco-Ibanez novel about a bullfighter with Rita Hayworth, Nazimova, and some fine flamenco music. Manhattan-Dorset.
I KNOW WHERE I'M GOING. A charming story about a girl who knows her own mind, with Wendy Hiller. Brooklyn-St. George Playhouse.
SORROWFUL JONES. Bob Hope as a stingy bookie. Manhattan-Waverly, Terrace, Stoddard, Lane, Alpine. Brooklyn-Albany, Avalon, Elm, Farragut, Leader, Linden, Mayfair, Sheephead, Surf, Tuxedo, New Portway, RKO Shore Road, Ridgewood.
Skip
THE RED MENACE. A fascist view of the Communist Party.
HOUSE OF STRANGERS. Chauvinist characterization of Italian Americans.
THE FOUNTAINHEAD. Fascist bombast by Ayn Rand.

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Hollywood:

End Jimcrow, Union Tells Film Companies

By David Platt

THE JIMCROW policies of Columbia Pictures and 20th Century Fox were yesterday condemned by unanimous vote of the units of the Screen Publicists Guild in these two companies. The publicists demanded that Negro artists, publicity men and writers be hired immediately.

The Columbia unit, in a letter to vice-president Spingold, pointed out that despite many public statements, "boasting of the Americanism of Columbia Pictures," the company still remains op-



ERIC JOHNSTON

posed to decent American practices. In 25 years, the publicists informed the veepee, Columbia Pictures has not hired one Negro office worker. This is part of the motion picture industry's "Gentlemen's Agreement" that bars people from employment because of religion and color, the Columbia unit stated. Their letter insisted that Columbia "end this policy and start hiring Negro employees immediately—not in the customary menial jobs, but in clerical and creative employment."

At 20th Century Fox, the union also demanded the hiring of Negroes in all white collar classifications. The Fox publicists charged that "the few Negroes employed by our company are really a cover-up for discrimination. Twentieth has only hired one Negro artist and has refused employment to many Negroes sent by our union's regional office to fill vacancies. We call upon the company, to start a program of hiring Negro employees in large numbers. There is no room in the motion picture industry for Rankinism."

The Guild offered to supply both companies with lists of qualified Negroes.

FILM NEWS FROM ABROAD

A sensational article in the semi-official British Labor Party newspaper Tribune charges that British newsreel companies are being pressured by U. S. movie companies with whom they have financial ties, to "systematically play up Winston Churchill's Conservative Party and attack British labor."

The author of the article, an unnamed film technician, says British film concerns like J. Arthur Rank, Odeon, Gaumont and the A.B.C. theater chain are "conscious or semi-conscious parties to a conspiracy to . . . get rid of the present government." The same companies are trying to compel their employees to accept wage cuts in contract negotiations now under way.

The article charges that British film companies, which "invoke the right of free expression when criticized for anti-labor bias," do not give the same right to labor-minded film directors in their employ.

"That the American film trade should seek to influence the British people politically is sheer impertinence," the author continues. "It is further proof of the danger of American domination of the British film industry, a danger which the film technicians' union, the Association of Film Technicians, continually stresses."

The Hollywood Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions has received letters from two powerful trade unions in the French motion picture industry condemning 20th Century Fox's suppression of the Albert Maltz novel *The Journey of Simon McKeever* as an "attack on the most elementary rights of freedom of expression, rights for which we have always fought." The two unions are the Syndicat des Techniciens de la Production Cinematographique and the National Federation du Spectacles.

Louis Daquin, general secretary of the Technicians Syndicate, declared: . . . "For three years we have fought a great battle for the defense of our cinema against the policies of Eric Johnston, representative of the American movie industry which, under the pretext of economic liberalism, has tried to choke and strangle the national production of the European countries and particularly of France . . . we have never been opposed to the distribution in France of quality products from all countries: the U. S., Great Britain, Italy and the Soviet Union; we wish only that the introduction of foreign films should be limited to those of quality to allow our own film industry to live and develop."

"American producers want to produce American films in France in order to use blocked funds derived from the receipts from showings of American films in France. We are opposed to this because we feel that American films should be produced in America. If blocked funds have to be used in production, this can only be done through the goal of making international productions, each of which should at least include a French version."

Other Film News And Comment: Columbia's front office blue-pencilled the guts out of Robert Rossen's *All The King's Men* which was shaping up as a strong indictment of the Huey Long regime. . . . *Cyrano de Bergerac* is coming to the screen with Jose Ferrer in the title role and with Stanley Kramer, maker of *Champion* and *Home of the Brave* as producer. . . . Ferrer has also been signed to star in a re-make of *The Baker's Wife* in France. . . . Part of Dorothy Parker's short story *Big Blonde* which Irving Lerner is directing will be filmed in Manhattan's garment center. . . . Larry Parks will have the lead in *Joe Macbeth*, modern version of the Shakespeare play with a Chicago gangland setting, directed by Alfred (Lost Boundaries) Werker. . . . American Legion, Department of California, gave Herbert Yates, president of Republic, a medal for his production of *Red Menace*, one of the year's big box-office flops. . . . Movie actress Madeleine Carroll, Richard Griffith of the National Board of Review and Ernestine Evans, children's book critic, are planning to produce and distribute a children's newsworld, reflecting events of particular interest to youngsters, in the Fall. . . .



PAUL ROBESON

On Stage:

Paul Robeson Lauds People's Drama Group

PEOPLE'S DRAMA, producers of *They Shall Not Die*, has received a telegram from the distinguished American artist Paul Robeson complimenting the entire cast and production staff for their "splendid contributions" to the American theatre and also for their firm stand "against fascist brutality and intimidation." The full text of the wire is as follows:

"I want all the cast and production staff of *They Shall Not Die* to know that I and thousands of others deeply honor them both for the splendid and challenging contributions they have made to the American theatre and also for standing firm and fighting back against fascist brutality and intimidation. Carry on. The real America is with you. You can't lose."

(Signed) PAUL ROBESON

THEY SHALL NOT DIE, a play by John Wexley on the celebrated Scottsboro case of the 30s has been running for several months at Yugoslav Hall. The attacks on the members of the People's Drama company began about six weeks ago when an organized group of hoodlums started shouting anti-Negro insults at them at the performances while leaving the theatre. On July 2 Gregor Taska, company manager of the group was severely beaten by six of the gang

Ted Tinsley Says

THE SENSITIVE MR. ATKINSON

BROOKS ATKINSON, number one drama critic for the New York Times who has recently rushed to grab his seat on the anti-Soviet bandwagon, landed on Page 1 of a recent issue of the Times' Sunday book review section. Atkinson reviewed two books: *The Strange Life of August Strindberg* by Elizabeth Sprigge, and *Eight Famous Plays* by August Strindberg.

Strindberg, it seems, had some unpleasant habits. That is not all. . . . There were other hypersensitive qualities," Mr. Atkinson tells us, "that complicated his life. . . . And what are they? They were . . . suspicion, jealousy, a feeling of supernatural persecution and class consciousness."

WHAT A FAST MAN is this Atkinson! Note with what extraordinary speed he has pumped his anti-Soviet bilgewater into all the channels of his thinking. Class consciousness is now a "hypersensitive quality," something, we take it, that no nice Atkinson would tolerate in his friends.

If class consciousness is something to be ranked alongside of suspicion, jealousy, and a feeling of supernatural persecution, Atkinson may next write of another author that "he suffered from chicken pox, arthritis, and Marxism!" Although the resemblance ends here we must admit that Marxism, like chicken pox, is communicable. A great epidemic of Marxism is now sweeping the world, and Dr. Atkinson is trying to immunize his readers. He, himself, has been given his shots by the New York Times.

When you accept Atkinson's estimate of class consciousness as a "hypersensitive" quality, you begin to see the world in a different light. You understand that the only reasons millions of Chinese are following Mao Tse-tung and Chu Teh is that these millions are horribly hypersensitive about going hungry. It's foolish of them, to be sure, but they're all so thin-skinned about the Chinese war lords, and the landlords, that the People's Army is taking over China. If only they were less sensitive!

WHAT BOTHERS ME, however, is Dean Acheson's hypersensitivity about the hypersensitive Chinese. Could it be that Acheson is also class conscious? Could he be?

In eastern Europe, class conscious men and women have proved awfully hypersensitive about the recent war. They developed some kind of neurotic dislike of getting killed by Nazis. Here, again, we run into difficulties because we find that Brooks Atkinson himself is hypersensitive about the hypersensitive eastern Europeans, and as for the Soviet Union—why, he displays a positively allergic reaction. Could it be that Brooks Atkinson himself is class conscious?

Brooksie, I am afraid, will have to get himself a new line. When a guy's out of work, or when he's tired of getting sped up for peanuts per week, it just won't do to tell him he's hypersensitive. He might end up by getting hypersensitive about Brooks Atkinson.

and had to be taken to the hospital. This was followed by assaults on actors Lee Nemetz (president of People's Drama) and Irving Pakevitz.

Since then, the audiences after having been informed of the attacks, have waited for the cast to make their changes and have been marching down in a body, surrounding the company for protection, right through the Broadway streets to the Times Square subway.

Meanwhile the run of the play has been extended indefinitely.

Blocks of tickets at reduced prices can be obtained from People's Drama at the box office of Yugoslav Hall Theatre, 405 W. 41 St., phone Chickering 4-5957. Organizations can also make special arrangements with People's Drama for fund-raising benefits. Regular individual admission rates are 85 cents to \$1.20 on weekdays and 85 cents to \$1.80 on weekends.

Book Parade

By Erik Bert

The intent of J. Russell Andrus' *Burmese Economic Life* is to provide "justification of British rule" in Burma for the past century. This apt description is provided in the forward by J. S. Furnivall, a friend of the author. But even Furnivall,

Burmese Economic Life by J. Russell Andrus. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California, \$4.00.

who has labored for Britain in Burma, feels that Andrus' undue enthusiasm for imperialism will prejudice the reader adversely.

"Mr. Andrus . . . would seem to have accepted without sufficiently close examination the commonly prevailing view that even during recent years the standard of living has been rising," says Furnivall. "Where economic forces have free play (a euphemism for imperialism—EB) the weakest goes to the wall, and in the economic development of Burma, the Burmans have been in the unfortunate position of the weakest. Relatively, at least they are poorer than before. . . . With cultivators getting more deeply into debt and working as hired laborers on land which formerly they owned, it would be strange if they were growing richer. There is indeed positive evidence to the contrary."

Andrus was formerly professor of economics at the University of Rangoon where "he enjoyed exceptional opportunities for apply-

ing his professional technique to the study of local problems," in Furnivall's words.

For the most part Andrus' book is a recounting of economic data, including agriculture, mines, factories, trade, banking, transport, and public finance. He also discusses the effects of the Japanese occupation on Burmese economic life.

Andrus main fear is that the Burmese people will attempt to end their colonial status too rapidly. He doesn't mind if they increase the production of bicycles, and cigarette lighters, some textiles and the like. He is concerned they should realize that they were meant by nature to be mainly suppliers of rice, teakwood, and some other raw materials and to depend on the industrialized nations of the world for all heavy manufactures and most light manufactures.

The vast majority of the inhabitants of Burma depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Under British imperial rule they have been exploited to the limit. They never received enough from one harvest to last them to the next.

STAGE

We Shall Not Stop Performing
THEY SHALL NOT DIE
A hoodlum gang tried to stop us from performing a show that tells the truth. But WE SHALL NOT STOP!
PEOPLE'S DRAMA
405 W. 41 St. Evex. (exc. Mon.) CH 4-5957

and were forced to go borrow from the money lenders at astronomical interest rates. In consequence their lands have fallen into the hands of landlords and money lenders, usurers.

Since Andrus wrote his book Burma has been granted its 'independence' in the British Commonwealth. Imperialism is still dominant—with the U.S. capital infiltrating into what was once an almost exclusively British preserve.

From Andrus' book it is clear that 'independence' will not resolve the struggle between the Burmese people and the imperialists. The struggle will become sharper, we can expect, with peasant uprisings in the forefront.

MOTION PICTURES

A STORY OF CHINA TODAY!
"MAID OF FORMOSA"

English Title
and DOVZHENKO'S Siberian
"FRONTIER"

COOL
Stanley 7th Ave. bet. 42 & 43 St.
Doors Open 8:45 A. M.

AIR-CONDITIONED
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
14th St. Living Pl.
Now through Sunday
Robert Mitchell - Jane Greer
THE BIG STEAL
Lex Barker - Brenda Joyce
TANZAN'S MAGIC FOUNTAIN

CITY LAST 30
THE CITY AND THE SEAS
"OUTCRY" 30
THE CITY AND THE SEAS

PHILS DOWN DODGERS AGAIN, 11-7

Gene Clouts in Vain As 4 Pitchers Fail

The Brooklyn Dodgers continued to kick opportunity in the face yesterday at Ebbets Field. After blowing Don Newcombe's great pitching Tuesday night for lack of a little punch, they turned right around and wasted a lot of solid thumping for lack of even reasonable pitching as the Phils made it two straight, 11-7.

It was a game in which the Dodgers rallied heroically from a 5-1 deficit to tie it up 5-5 in the seventh only to have the Phils rear right back with five more against relief pitchers Palica and Minner. Ralph Branca started and departed in the second after walking three, allowing a single and double. Jack Banta came in with the score 2-1, bases full and one out, and walked over another run before putting on the brakes. He was subsequently victimized by solo home run clouts off the bats of Del Ennis (17th) and Willie Jones (13th).

The Dodgers, who outthit the enemy, 13 to 11, scored one off Blix Donnelly in the first when Reese walked, and after two out and a walk to Robinson, cantered home on Hermanski's single. Gene went on for a perfect day with two singles, two doubles and a walk. Maybe they'll let him bat against Heintzelman too next time.

So it was 5-1 in the sixth when the Dodgers suddenly solved Donnelly with three straight singles by Robinson, Hermanski and Hodges to score Robby. Schoolboy Rowe came in to stop the threat, but he got his in the next frame, when the Dodgers scored three to tie it up.

With one away in this exciting inning, Reese beat out a pretty bunt. Rackley was reduced for the second out and then it started. Snider singled to right, Robinson lashed a single to center and Hermanski boomed a double off the left field wall and three runs were over. Konstanty came in and got out of it with one pitch to Hodges, who grounded.

The newborn hopes were dashed as young Palica took one of his rare lacings in the eighth. A two-run homer by pinch hitter Blattner and a bases-full double by Del Ennis featured the five-run carnage, Minner coming in to walk home the fifth tally.

Behind 10-5, the Dodgers counter-rallied briefly as Jorgenson singled and Edwards ended an awful run of hitless turns with a booming home run to make it 10-7. But Jorgy's error led to another Phil run in the ninth, and a dying last gasp by the Dodgers ended in confusion and frustration. This happened with two away. Hermanski doubled, Hodges walked and as Jorgenson singled, it seemed the impossible might be under way again, but Hodges

SAY BILLY WILL RETURN

BOSTON, Aug. 17 (UP).—Johnny Cooney fidgeted nervously today on the spot vacated by ailing Manager Billy Southworth who agreed to sit out the rest of the season after he undermined his health trying to goad the Boston Braves to another National League pennant.

"I never wanted to be a manager," growled the normally placid Cooney who was upped from coach to acting manager last night when Southworth flew home to his Ohio farm to recuperate from what a club spokesman was overwork, lack of sleep and nervous strain.

Club officials agreed Southworth's health had cracked under the strain of defending the pennant with a team that sagged almost into the second division following injuries, under-par performances and reports of dissension from the players.

The "mutiny" reports and the team's poor showing made Southworth the target for season's long criticism, but club officials vowed he would return to his \$50,000-a-year job next spring to work out his contract that runs through 1952.

"Surprised?" said outfielder Tommy Holmes after the meeting. "Sure I was surprised. Everyone was. But I could see Billy was getting sick. He was jumpy, missing meals—not the same guy."

Other players refused to comment. Second baseman Eddy Stanky muttered: "See Cooney."

GAMES TODAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Philadelphia at Brooklyn (1:30)
New York at Boston
Chicago at Pittsburgh
(Only games scheduled)

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Washington at New York (2:30)
Detroit at Chicago
Cleveland at St. Louis (inght)
(Only games scheduled)

BOTH FIT, STEVE SHY ON WEIGHT

Welterweight champion Ray Robinson and middleweight contender Steve Belloise yesterday were pronounced physically fit for next Wednesday's 10-round non-title bout in Yankee Stadium, but Belloise's manager refused to let Steve weigh in.

Dr. Vincent Nardiello said both scrappers were in good shape but when he asked Belloise to step on the scales, Eddie Walker, manager of the veteran Bronx puncher, refused to let him. Belloise has agreed to enter the ring at no more than 160 pounds, but Walker said there was no stipulation he had to weigh in today.

SCORES

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Philadelphia 120 011 051—11 11 0
Brooklyn 100 001 320—7 13 1

Donnelly, Rowe (6) Konstanty (7) Meyer (8) and Seminick; Branca, Banta (2) Palica (8) Minner (8) and Edwards. Winning pitcher, Konstanty; losing pitcher, Palica. Home Runs—Ennis, Jones, Blattner, Edwards.

New York at Boston, nite
St. Louis at Cincy, nite
Chicago at Pittsburgh, nite
AMERICAN LEAGUE
Washington at New York, nite
Boston at Philly, nite
Detroit at Chicago, nite
Cleveland at St. Louis, twi-nite

STANDINGS

(Not including yesterday's games)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	G.B.
NEW YORK	—69	41	—
Cleveland	—66	45	3½
Boston	—67	46	3½
Philadelphia	—62	51	8
Detroit	—62	52	9
Chicago	—48	64	22
Washington	—38	71	30½
St. Louis	—35	77	35

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	G.B.
BROOKLYN	—68	41	—
St. Louis	—68	42	½
New York	—57	52	11
Boston	—55	55	13½
Philadelphia	—55	57	14½
Pittsburgh	—51	59	17½
Cincinnati	—46	66	23½
Chicago	—43	71	27½

TUESDAY NITE

Phils 2, Dodgers 1—Heintzelman bests Newcombe in 12 innings. Furillo HR only run. Phil's first run earned in 1st unearned, last comes on two out triple by Ashburn. Don hurls ten goose in between, in vain.

Giants 4, Braves 0—Monte Kennedy breezes thru disoriented Braves, beating Spahn. Bobby Thomson leads attack.

A's 7, Sox 4—Can't win 'em all. Rookie McDermott routed Coleman wins. Chapman HRs.

Chisox 4, Browns 0—Lefty Kulsava, a fast coming pitcher, hurls three hitter to beat Ostrowski.

Dan Bankhead Going Good

MONTREAL, Aug. 17 (UP).—Negro righthander Dan Bankhead, today was sparking the Montreal Royals' drive for a playoff spot in the International League.

Bankhead, one of the best though wildest pitchers in the loop, has won 14 games while losing four so far this season. Working 190 innings, he has struck out 141 batters and allowed only 145 hits. Only Al Widmar of Baltimore has a better record.

On the other hand, Bankhead leads the league in walks with 125 to date. No other pitcher has

reached 100. In a game against Baltimore, Bankhead gave up 11 walks, and only one hit, a homer, in five innings. The Royals won, 7-5.

Bankhead also is useful as a batter. He has been at bat 100 times this year and is hitting a nifty .319. His record includes a home run, two triples, five doubles and 20 runs batted in.

Manager Clay Hopper often

uses him as a pinch hitter. He also is a speedster on the bases. Bankhead may go back to the major leagues eventually and become a star. All he needs is control, Hopper believes.

Bankhead came to the Royals following a good year in 1948 when he won 20 games for Nashua of the New England League and four for St. Paul of the American Association.

Bill Mardo's column, "In This Corner," will be resumed when he returns from vacation.

On the Score Board

By Lester Rodney



It All Started Way Back

HOW DID BASEBALL get that way? Not, for the moment, how did the Yanks get 34 games ahead of the St. Louis Browns, but how did the whole blooming game begin and take shape? I don't know of any single authoritative history of the beginnings and development of what is called our National Pastime which, of course, doesn't mean such a volume may not exist. But an interesting little collection of books on how to play the game, sent this way by the Athletic Institute of Chicago, begins with a brief picture description of baseball's beginnings, and we'll pass along its version for what it's worth.

The very first page is a severe blow to those who insist that there's nothing as American as baseball. For it shows the roots of the game in two subversive importations from the old world, cricket and rounders. "In our colonial days," read the caption beneath the picture of a man standing in front of a wicket with a paddle, "the aristocracy of young New York spent their leisure hours playing or watching a game like cricket, brought from England by the settlers." There are no fences shown, and the number of spectators approximates the crowd out to see the Browns on a cloudy Wednesday afternoon.

Next we see, in a less aristocratic setting, the people of Boston playing rounders, in which the bowler aims for a peg in the ground and the batter swings an outsized oar trying to hit the ball between two other pegs in the ground. No wonder Billy Southworth lost his health.

These two games are called the joint ancestors of baseball, which seems a reasonable enough statement. Colonial youngsters, the little picture book goes on, actually started the development from there. When they wanted to play they had to make their own equipment out of whatever materials they could find and the picture shows them whittling away at tree stumps and using mother's spinning wheel. If this be accurate they were luckier at that time than some kids I saw last week trying to play ball without any equipment at all and no trees to chop down or spinning wheels from which to fashion equipment.

WITH YOUTHFUL originality, the story continues, the colonial youngsters made their own rules. Anybody who's ever seen a couple of athletic-minded young men devising games with the material at hand knows how that works. The pitcher, known as the "feeder," would toss the ball to the "striker," underhand and slowly, to make sure he would hit it.

Sounds like the kind of pitching that might snap Billy Cox out of his batting slump.

The striker, with a wooden instrument now evolved into a bat nice and fat and flat on top and thin for the hand grip, would hit this juicy soap bubble as hard and far as he could and take off for a nearby stake or tree stump. Object is to get there and double back to the starting point before either the feeder himself or the "scout" could retrieve the ball and, guess what? Right. Heave the pill just as hard as he could to hit the runner anywhere in his anatomy before getting home!

Last Friday night, on a double steal, the Boston Braves got Gene Hermanski off third and Bob Elliott bounced the ball off our hero's broad back. In the olden days Gene would have been out, it seems, but this night he not only kept running to score, but striker Rackley scored right behind him while scout Salkeld pursued the ball madly and feeder Nelson Potter fumed.

Next evolution was simply the addition of more people to the game. More stakes were set out, around which the striker had to run before getting back home and it begins to look like a good old ball game. The game was now called "Town Ball."

New York was the first city, it says, to lay down four potato sacks as much safer objects to speed past and over than pegs protruding from the ground. This is now "The New York Game." In 1845 a surveyor named Alexander Cartwright drafted the first baseball diamond, which looked strikingly like the present one. The new development got its first trial on a field in Hoboken, New Jersey, in 1846. There were now nine men on a team. A turn at bat was called a "hand" and a circuit of the bases an "ace." (Presently it is called a White Owl Wallop, Ballantine Blast or Chesterfield Satisfier, a great improvement, as you see.) The first team to score 21 times wins the game. This must have been the beginning of the Boston Red Sox. The ball was made of hard, solid rubber, as lively as a tennis ball, but as hard on the hands as the present

The rapidly developing game took a leap shortly after the Civil War. Many northeastern soldiers carried the equipment of the New York Game with them. Southern prisoners in northern camps saw the game for the first time. The pitcher now began really throwing the ball. (Luke Appling began playing shortstop for the White Sox about here.) The flat-edged bat finally evolved into a round one and the duel between pitcher and batter, which is the heart of the present game, took shape.

The poor old catcher at this juncture was taking a beating. (He's still the unsung workhorse of the team, of course.) With no protective devices and bare hands, he had a rough time even though he took the ball on the bounce. At first a few catchers tried tight flesh-colored gloves to avoid ridicule as sissies, but they were noticed and finally one brave man on a big New York team shoved something that looked like a steel muzzle over his broken nose, put on a padded glove and said the hell with it.

Rapidly the rest of the team took to gloves, the catcher moved behind the bat and the game developed quickly in speed, skill and precision.

And here we are. Phils are leading the Dodgers 6-2 and it's getting monotonous how often the papers hail the final settling down of feeder Branca and feeder Barney